

# The Fresno Morning Republican

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FRESNO, CALIFORNIA, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1916

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## ALLIES REFUSE TO ABANDON SEARCH OF NEUTRAL MAILS

Willing to Remedy Faults or Serious Mistakes But Will Continue to Supervise All Shipping

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—In their latest reply to American protests against interference with neutral mails, made public yesterday by the state department, the allied governments reiterate their right to intercept and search all gaming mail found on neutral vessels on the high seas or in Allied ports, but they promise to remedy "any faults" abuses or "serious mistakes" in censorship that may be brought to their attention. They declare unjustified by facts the American charge that illegal jurisdiction has been gained by diversion of neutral ships from the high seas into the territorial waters of the Allies. The next move of the American government has not been determined.

The note, transmitted jointly by the British and French governments, was delivered to the state department by the ambassador last Thursday, but was not made public until today. The note makes reply to Secretary Lansing's memorandum of May 24, in which the United States declared the Allies had been guilty of "lawless practices" in their mail censorship methods, and that "only a radical change, restoring to the United States its full rights as a neutral power, will satisfy this government."

**Delays Unavoidable.**

It is maintained by the Allies that they are "sincerely endeavoring to avoid any encroachment on the legitimate exercise of the rights of innocent neutral commerce." Delays and annoyances are unavoidable, it is pointed out, in the exercise of full belligerent rights, and a long list of precedents are cited to support the validity of the Allied censorship methods. It is suggested that the Hague convention, quoted in the American memorandum, is not binding because it has not been ratified by several belligerent powers. In an informal memorandum submitted some time ago, Great Britain pointed out at length the changes made in censorship methods to expedite mail examination. These changes are only referred to briefly in the present communication.

The note is nearly 3000 words in length. It argues that the United States and the Allies agree that the postal union convention does not apply and that postal packages may be examined to see if they contain contraband. Then, however, the note contends it is necessary to open postal bags, and without great risk of error, loss or non-delivery. It was for these

(Continued from Page 1.)

## RUSSIA AND JAPAN PROTEST AMERICAN BUILDING IN CHINA

Fear Effect of Compelling Enterprises In Railway And Grand Canal Construction

PEKING, Oct. 14.—Japan and Russia entered protests today against concessions for railway and canal construction in China which have been granted to Americans.

Baron Conosuke Hayashi, the Japanese minister to China, today protested to the Chinese foreign office against this government's agreement with American contractors for the construction of 200 miles of the Grand Canal in Shantung province.

The Japanese claim by reason of their conquest of Shantung all the rights heretofore held by Germany in the development of that Chinese province. The Chinese government protests that Germany must be defeated before such a claim will hold good. The dispute involves the Sino-Carey agreement providing for the occupation of the northern half of the Grand Canal.

Prince Nienhau Koudinchoff, the Russian minister to China, lodged a protest at the Chinese foreign office against the proposed American railroad from Feng Cheng, Shantung province, to Puchow-fu in Kansu province, alleging that the Chinese minister in Petrograd promised verbally eighteen years ago that Russians should have the privilege of building railways in the vicinity of Mongolia.

The disputed line is to run for a distance of approximately 400 miles. The agreement entered into between the Sino-Carey company of St. Paul and the Chinese government empowers the American company to construct equal mileage elsewhere if the protest holds.

**No Diplomacy Yet.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Japanese and Russian protests against the latest American railway enterprise in China may become a diplomatic subject eventually, but there is no immediate prospect of the government becoming concerned unless the American interests affected should ask aid or contend that their rights as Americans are being infringed.

Disputes from Peking today indicated that protests were being made against location of the proposed American-built line through territory which Russia and Japan claim special interests by prior reservation, that much as the location of the American line has not been known and the contract makes provision for re-location in case such a protest should be encountered, there is a possibility that a line from Kalgan to Urum, but by then the American interests had withdrawn and American railroad financing left China for some time.

## U. S. GOVERNMENT ASKS POSSESSION OF BLIND PIG BEER

SEATTLE, Oct. 14.—The United States government through District Attorney Clay Allen today began proceedings to condemn 115 packages of beer seized by the police last July and which had been shipped to Seattle by a San Francisco wholesale liquor house. The United States alleges that the liquor was not labelled as required by law.

## SELMAN IS KILLED AT BORDER POINT

Indications George Shiflett Murder Victim at Nogales, Arizona

NOGALES, Arizona, Oct. 14.—The mutilated body of George K. Shiflett, Company K, Second California, from Selma, Cal., was found early today just outside the yards of the Southern Pacific Railroad here. Bullet holes in the right shoulder and left thigh and bloodstained clothes point to the soldier having been murdered. An effort had been made to place the body in such a position on the tracks that it would appear it had been run over, but examination of the engine of a troop train standing nearby revealed no evidence of this sort.

Three regulars, believed to have been in Shiflett's company at a nearby house last night, were arrested on suspicion of knowing something of the death. One of the men arrested carried an automatic with an exploded shell.

Anglo-French attacks on the Somme front have been repelled and Berlin records the capture of a portion of Aubusson wood, north of Chaulnes south of the Somme. More than 600 prisoners were taken by the Germans.

North of the Somme French troops have made progress on the Malaisse and south of the river they have ejected German troops who had recaptured a portion of Abancourt. London reports no activity for the troops of General Haig.

On the other battle fronts in Europe there have been no important changes. On the Carso the Italians have advanced slightly and gained some additional ground from the Austrians. The losses of the British, Italian and French on the eastern and western fronts since June 1, the military expert of the Overseas News Agency of Berlin estimates at approximately 2,000,000.

"It is evident that this examination, which necessarily entails the opening of the covers in order to ascertain their contents, could not be carried on aboard without involving a great deal of confusion without causing serious delay to the mails, passengers and cargo, and without great risk of error, loss or non-delivery." It was for these

(Continued from Page 1.)

Paralytic of Shiflett in Selma were notified by wire late Friday night of the death of George Shiflett. Beyond the bare announcement sent by Captain Fowler, commanding Company K, that he had been killed, no information could be learned from military sources although a number of telegrams were sent to officers and members of Company K in Nogales.

The telegram sent by Captain Fowler indicated that Shiflett had been killed by a bullet, but later investigation, as indicated by the following Associated Press dispatch, showed that the body had a number of bullet holes and that murder was suspected.

The relatives were advised by a Nogales paper that the autopsy and inquest will be held on Monday.

Private Shiflett was 30 years of age and had resided in the vicinity of Selma virtually all his life. He was born in Marquette, Neb., June 9, 1886, and in 1887 was brought by his parents to California, settling near Selma. He was a graduate of the Selma high school and for two years attended Stanford University. Shiflett was unmarried.

He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Shiflett, residing west of Selma, a brother, W. E. Shiflett, also residing west of Selma, and a brother, Ira Shiflett, residing in Fowler.

The body will be returned to Selma for burial, but no arrangements have been made for the funeral.

W. E. Shiflett said last night that he expected to go to Nogales and assist in the prosecution of the murderer or murderers if they are caught.

Shiflett was the first of the members of the Fresno company to meet with any organization. While the companies were encamped in Sacramento, he was called to depur for the major, a crazed sergeant attempted to kill Second Lieutenant Hopkins of Company C. He fired but missed and Hopkins escaped unharmed.

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## SEEK NEW MEMBERS FOR TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION

Directors to Conduct  
Energetic Campaign  
This Week

Louis Gundelfinger Tells  
Accomplishments  
in Six Years

The directors of the Fresno Traffic Association will inaugurate an active membership campaign this week. Because of the excellent results obtained by the association since it was organized, the directors believe there will be little difficulty in securing new members.

"We have a very strong and influential organization, but it is our purpose to further strengthen it so that we may be prepared to still better these matters," said Louis Gundelfinger, a member of the board of directors, yesterday. "Just to give you an idea of what has been done, I will mention a few of the things that have been accomplished by our association."

"In the San Joaquin Valley rate case, we secured adjustment of rates from Fresno to all valley points, enabling Fresno to distribute goods to all points in the valley in competition with San Francisco, Los Angeles and Stockton, thus widening our marketing territory. Before this adjustment Fresno manufacturers and merchants had practically no distributive territory as rates were so aligned as to give other places an advantage over us. This case also gave us low rates from San Francisco and other points."

"We aided in securing modification of green fruit rates east-bound to all eastern points, giving markets east of Chicago."

"We secured many commodity rates covering carload shipments from San Francisco, Los Angeles and other points to Fresno, lower and much more favorable than the rates in effect prior to this adjustment, sugar, beans, canned goods, etc."

"Lower Oil Rates." "We secured a 20 per cent reduction in fuel and road oil rates from all fields to Fresno, resulting in great saving of users of fuel oil and to city and county road oil."

"We secured a reduction of 25 per cent in telegraph rates between Fresno and San Francisco and reductions to other places, saving thousands of dollars to users of this service."

"The Traffic Association was a party

## MRS. WITTENBERG CAUGHT IN SOUTH

Detective and Husband  
Leave to Return Her  
on Larceny Charge

Mrs. Evelyn Wittenberg, whose husband, Morris Wittenberg, a jeweler of this city, last week swore to a complaint charging her with theft of a pawn ticket worth \$800, has been arrested by the Los Angeles police. Captain of Detectives Enos, accompanied by Wittenberg, left for the southern city last night with the intention of returning her to Fresno on a charge of grand larceny.

Information from the police in Los Angeles is that Mrs. Wittenberg while admitting taking the diamonds, claims that she had a legal right to them under the law. An attorney has been retained and it was intimated to the local police that the wife would fight any attempt the officers might make to return her to this city.

Mrs. Wittenberg was arrested Friday night upon the instructions of the local police. At that time she wore two earrings, believed to be a part of the jewels covered by the pawn check, which Wittenberg alleges were stolen from him. She is said to have confessed to having the other diamonds, but according to the Los Angeles police will not divulge their hiding place.

The husband on the date of the issuance of complaint against his wife, charged that she had stolen the furniture from his home, and embezzled \$600 worth of diamonds belonging to his partner, Abe Zerninsky, and to have taken a pawn ticket representing \$800 in gems, which she later redeemed in San Francisco.

The couple have been married about two years. The wife's age is 25 and the husband about 50 years. On several occasions the husband claims his wife has left him, taking with her diamonds and money. He claims to have spent more than \$6,000 because of her extravagances within the past four months.

to express rate cases before Interstate Commerce Commission and California Railroad Commission by which very material reductions in express rates and classification were secured.

"By persistent work and carrying matters to highest authorities, we secured a survey of the San Joaquin river with a view of making it navigable or otherwise securing water transportation. Survey just completed but no report yet rendered."

"We were instrumental in preventing many changes in classifications and rates which would have been detrimental and injurious to our business interests."

"In the transcontinental west-bound rate case, the association secured the same carload rates to Fresno as in effect to San Francisco on many articles, among which are automobile, furniture, tin cans, agricultural implements, seeds and flour. Also adjustments on many other articles which give us rates but a small per cent higher than those applying to bay points or water terminals. By having representatives in attendance at a recent hearing in Washington, the association assisted in securing suspension of a tariff which proposed great advances in many transcontinental rates. The proposed tariff eliminated all less carload rates and would thus raise rates on hardware, dry goods, drugs and all such articles as usually move in less carload lots. It also increased rates on carload shipments, including canned corn and other canned goods, iron and steel products and many other lines. This case is still pending and we will have to continue our activity in this case as we believe the final outcome will give us rates more on a parity with terminal rates."

"We secured many adjustments of various natures for individual shippers."

Result of Co-Operation.

"As I have said these are but a few of the very many measures that have been accomplished and it has only been by our continuous and systematic work and the loyal support and cooperation given the association by our members that has enabled us to achieve the results. It has been and will continue to be necessary for us to be represented before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the transcontinental rate cases. In every decision made by the commission in these cases we have secured beneficial results and our rates have been brought nearer to a parity with the terminal rates. The only points now having terminal rates are the actual ocean ports, San Diego, San Pedro, Whitington, Oakland and San Francisco."

"At the time our association was organized, six years ago, the adjustment of both our in and outbound rates were such as to prevent us from competing with other cities in supplying the tributary territory. This condition has now been so radically changed that new wholesale houses have come into our midst by reason of the improved rate conditions we have brought about. Conditions are continually changing and we must be active and alert at all times in order to maintain our importance as a distributing and manufacturing center. For this reason we are anxious to make our association one of the strongest traffic organizations in the state and we feel confident that we will be able to do this. It is well to emphasize that the support of the business community is not only well deserved on account of what the Fresno Traffic Association has accomplished as above set forth, but fully as much as what it will prevent from constant efforts by the transportation companies to increase rates, or unreasonable adjustments; external watchfulness is the aim of all our efforts."

The directors of the Fresno Traffic Association are Roy Hall, George S. Waterman, H. Graft, Louis Gundelfinger, W. B. Holland, W. H. Peterson, F. Dean Prescott, Ralph W. Woodward, L. F. Giffen, D. L. Newman and James Portocres.

If there is one thing that demands quality it is jewelry and that is why we carry such a high grade assortment.

We do not believe in "cheap" jewelry, in fact we refuse to handle it, yet at the same time our prices are extremely moderate.

We never fail to please.

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## Springborg JEWELER NEXT TO KINEMA

## Fertilizers, Lime and Seed

For Vineyard, Orchard and General Farming.

We have supplied many of the leading growers of Fresno County and have given satisfaction and gained permanent friends.

Our knowledge and experience is at your service. Consult us.

THE PACIFIC GUARD AND FERTILIZER CO., 312 Spring St., San Francisco, Cal.

Prid S. Turnbull, Agent.

Room 213 Forsyth Bldg. Phone 1860.

## Kaehler Bros WHOLESALE & RETAIL LIQUOR STORE 1017 J. ST. - PHONE 175 FREE CITY DELIVERIES

## NEW M. E. PASTOR PREACHES TODAY

Rev. Will A. Betts, recently invited to fill the pulpit of the First Methodist Church, will preach at both the morning and evening services today. Dr. Betts will speak at the morning service on "The Victory That Overcomes," and in the evening he will have as his topic "A Love Story."

THIS big, modern store with its thousands of feet of showcases, counters and extensive window displays offers facilities for quick and accurate selection of merchandise that are equalled by but few other stores on the entire coast.

## Gottschalk's

KERN & J. STE.

### Guernsey Casseroles With Nickel Holders

Extra special offer of new Guernsey-ware casseroles; size 8 inches long, by 3 1/2 deep. Complete with fancy nickel holder.

\$1.24

## Tomorrow Begins the Season's Most Stupendous Sale of New Fall Suits

An Event That Offers a Mighty Demonstration of the Advantages  
In Variety, Style and Price This Great Modern Store Affords



### All French Room Suits Reduced 1-30 Marked 1-30 F Prices

All of the finest model garments which caused so much favorable comment during and since the Fashion Show are offered in this sale at one-third below marked prices including the choicest Hickson models — Prices range from \$65.00 to \$175.00 Now one-third less.

WE'RE proud of our vast stock of suits and the newness of the styles, but such a great assortment must be kept moving quickly to keep abreast of the fashions—and so this sale was planned to dispose of several dozen suits to make room for new arrivals.

AFTER all, it is our values that are our greatest pride, and this sale will be a demonstration of such extraordinary values that no intending purchaser can afford to stay away. The comparative and sale prices quoted below will give an idea of the values and magnitude of this event.

New Fall Suits Worth \$25 and More	\$19.50
New Fall Suits Worth \$29.50 and \$35	\$25.00
New Fall Suits Worth \$35 and \$39.50	\$29.50
New Fall Suits Worth up to \$45	\$35.00

Scores of fine suits must be disposed of in this sale and the prices have been made so very low that it should be an easy task. This advertisement provides no room for even condensed descriptions of such a vast assortment of suits this sale presents. But please bear in mind that—

### Every Favored Style, Material and Color Included In This Sale

The season's smartest styles in wool velour, gabardine, chiffon broadcloth, poplin, French serge, etc., in all the newest shades including plum, Burgundy, green, blue, brown, purple, etc. Strictly tailored braid, fur or button trimmed models in such great variety that every preference can be satisfied and the wonderful values will cause a sensation.



Come and See the Windows—Then Come to the Suit Dep't and Try the Garments On



### The Millinery Shop That Knows Its Subject

Asks you to investigate the most recent arrivals in stunning beautiful trimmed hats. Hats that are exclusive, different and individual. Many of the styles taken from history periods. We are constantly three weeks ahead of the fashions, west of Chicago, or New York, and at prices that are within reach of all. Tomorrow's Special lots will be priced at

\$7.50 - \$10 - \$12.50

### New Autumn Sweaters and Blouses A Grand Display Including Every New Idea

The best showing of ladies' and misses' sweaters we have ever made—and such a variety of pretty weaves, colors and combinations of colors. Mails of fine angora, brushed wool, Shetland weaves, etc. Newest collars, belts, cuffs and trimmings, as well as plain styles.

Misses' Styles  
\$1.95 to \$8.50  
Ladies' Styles  
\$3.50 to \$25.00



Silk Waists At a  
Popular Price

\$2.95

A surprisingly low price for silk waists of the better kind, but this is the Gottschalk's way of giving better values. Tailored effects, with new large collars, striped or plain crepe de chine or plain taffeta. All sizes.

### Fur Trimmings For Suits, Coats, Etc.

Coney, in white, brown and black—  
yard ..... 50¢ to \$1.50  
Imitation Ermine, yard 75¢ & \$1.50  
Skunk, Opossum—  
yard ..... \$1.75 to \$5.25  
Near Seal—  
yard ..... \$1.25 to \$4.75  
Mole—yard ..... \$1.25 to \$4.75  
Hare—yard ..... \$1.00 to \$2.00



### Everything You Want In Ivory Toilet Articles

In our extensive drug section in main aisle on first floor we are showing an unequalled variety of the newest Pepsilene Ivory goods.

Hair Receivers ..... 50¢ to \$2.75  
Puff Boxes ..... 50¢ to \$2.75  
Jewel Cases ..... \$1.25 to \$3.25  
Cloth Brushes ..... \$1.75 to \$2.95  
Comb ..... 35¢ to \$1.25  
Dressing Mirrors ..... \$1.95 to \$5.00  
Toilet Sets, set ..... \$4.25 to \$8.95  
Hat Brushes, each ..... \$1.25 to \$1.75  
Buffers, each ..... 50¢ to \$1.25  
Solve Jars, each ..... 25¢ to 50¢

### Fine Chiffon Broadcloth ..... \$1.75

Rich, lustrous quality in ten of the most popular autumn shades. Very fashionable for suits or coats—superior value. Be sure and see this.

High Class  
Fancy Silks ..... \$1.75

Never before have we offered such a splendid collection of high class fancy silks. Beautiful color combinations, in elegant assortment of designs.

Elegant New  
Cut Plush ..... \$4.98

The season's ultra-fashionable coating and skirting, in shades of blossom red, maple, Russian green, robin's egg blue, Copenhagen, quaker gray and cream. A rich pile fabric with self stripes.

Get a Hall Borchert or Model Dress Form on Our  
East Payment Plan, \$2.50 Down and \$1 per Week

THE UNDERWEAR YOU PREFER IS HERE  
And At Prices That Are To Your Advantage

It is high time now for heavier underwear. We are prepared to supply every weight and material you desire at our customary very moderate prices.

### Ladies' Winter Union Suits

\$1.00

Ladies' medium weight

union suits, high neck, long

sleeves, ankle length. Sizes

5 and 6. \$1. suit.

Ladies' heavy fleeced vests or pants. Vests high or Dutch neck; sleeves full-length or elbow; pants, ankle length. Sizes 5 to 44.

### Ladies' Knit Corset Covers

35¢

Ladies' wool vests or

union suits, gray or white,

high neck, long sleeves, ankle length. All sizes.

Ladies' wool vests or

union suits, gray or white,

high neck, long sleeves, ankle length. All sizes.

### BLANKETS AND BEDDING FOR COOL NIGHTS

Quantity Buying Enables Us to Offer These Values

Months ago we bought bedding in large quantities at very attractive prices. Today we have a wonderful line at prices below competition.

### Plaid Wool Blankets

\$5.50

Plaid wool blankets;

large double size double

blanket, in beautiful

range of fancy plaids.

especially priced.

### Fine Plaid Blankets</h

## Highway Bonds Fairest to All

By Charles L. Miner

There seems to be a great difference of opinion among the people in regard to bond issues for public improvements. Some favor the bonding plan, while others oppose it and advocate a "pay-as-you-go" policy. The latter system works fine if the community has the ready money and is not in too big a hurry to get the desired improvement. But where an improvement is an absolute necessity and the people are not rich enough to pay all at once, a bond issue is the most logical solution. It is an absolute necessity for the construction of sewer systems and school houses, for these are things we cannot do without. When we come to the subject of good roads or permanent highways, people differ as to the best method to pursue in order to construct the proposed highways. It is for the purpose of discussing this question that this article is written.

I will quote the words of a very able writer who presented a paper upon the subject before the Pan American Road Congress in Oakland last year. He said, among other things, in speaking of the cost of the proposed "Good Roads" money to be raised: "Now we proposed on the 'pay-as-you-go' plan, or shall we borrow the 'money'? There can be no argument against the 'pay-as-you-go' system. If you have the money or are willing to wait until you can raise it; but, if you haven't the money and do not want to wait, you will be obliged to borrow. Public sentiment is rapidly working toward the point of demanding immediate improvement of a fair proportion of the mileage, especially the main roads. In other words, they want them now."

**Issuing Bonds**

There are certain rules which should govern in issuing bonds for road improvement.

—Bonds should not be issued so as to place any burden upon the future taxpayers for which he does not receive full value.

Bonds should be issued to mature serially.

Under these rules it follows that bonds should not be issued for temporary work. It also follows that the durability of the improvement should be one of the important factors in determining the rapidity with which the bonds should be retired. The issuing of bonds maturing serially has the advantage of avoiding the necessity for providing a sinking fund to retire them at some future date, and, what is equally important, the taxpayer is paying for the improvement at the same time that he is working on it.

Under these rules, paying for road improvement through the issuing of bonds is the most equitable system of financing. As an illustration, instead of paying this year the entire cost of improving a small piece of road, would it not be better to pay the same amount of money in paying one installment upon the cost of improving the entire road? In the first instance, the whole county would pay the entire cost of the small part and drive through the mud and over the chuck holes on the balance of the roads; while, in the second instance, they would have the entire road improved, and the taxpayer would pay the road each year thereafter would pay a share of the cost.

Does it pay to build good roads? It certainly does. That has been proven over and over again. Allow me to quote words of another speaker before the Pan American Road Congress. Mr. Eddy, who has had many years' experience in the road problems of California, said: "I will say that I have had experience in California extending from Los Angeles to Redding. I know at least ten counties that are now working on road indebtedness effected by good-road bonds authorized by the state. In my various experiences in the several counties, I never saw a single dollar honestly expended for permanent improvements, which were properly and continuously maintained, that did not yield 100 per cent within five years. I never saw a single dollar expended for temporary patching up old roads that was not a tax and a loss."

Now there is a difference between a tax for roads and an investment for roads, and in every county of California, where they have adopted good roads and built them and maintained them, they have increased their valuations, increased their effectiveness, increased in every civic virtue more than double the amount of the bonds.

In some counties, where they have constructed roads of an extensive nature—and they accommodate large areas—the profits have yielded four or five times the amount of the bonds. In San Joaquin county, for instance, they went through and built 235 miles of road by bonding the county for \$1,500,000 for which the state gave two million dollars worth of bonds, and they collected their valuation more than twenty million dollars during the course of construction. Not only that, but they doubled their postoffice receipts; they doubled their bond clearings; they doubled everything and every measure, and so it has, every county in the state that has followed out the state "Savage law," which permits the county to bond itself, including the cities, for the improvement of roads from one city to another in

the state.

Now the issue of the bonds is the only way in which you can have these roads now. Put it upon the same basis as the rail-road and sit down and figure your traffic as near as you can and you will find that it pays three times the amount that it costs in tax.

Something has been said about the roads wearing out under the traffic. If the traffic is sufficient to wear the road out in ten years, it will pay to put on a new surface. There is a prejudice against going in debt. There is a prejudice against bonds because bonds have been issued without any provision being made for their payment. There are many instances where indubious indebtedness has been incurred, but we couldn't do without indebtedness; we couldn't do without the issue of bonds because we couldn't get what we want. We complain about indebtedness and about paying interest on bonds—paying taxes to build good roads.

If you live in a civilized country and amount to anything you have got to have good roads. There is only one way to get good public roads—issue bonds and pay for them as you go—little at a time.

There are millions of people in the world that don't pay any taxes. They have no credit and won't trust one another. This country was full of them before the white man came in. They didn't pay any taxes. They had good roads but they were only about two feet wide. They were on better lines than some modern roads, for their line was the line of least resistance. But these people had no permanent homes, they were no brothers, never ate bread and slept out of doors."

Now the question before the people of Fresno county is, what shall we do? Will we consider this road question from a sensible standpoint and vote for the highway bonds with which to construct good roads and improve the living conditions of our county, or will we allow our narrow mindedness and our personal prejudice to control our actions and refuse to take the forward step. I believe that we have just as intelligent people here as anywhere that our citizens make a high type of civilization and that they will not be found lacking, but will go to the polls on October 24 and exercise their right of franchise for the betterment of our great and glorious county of Fresno.

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Radin &amp; Kamp

Buy Furniture On Our Extended Payment Plan

We Are Showing New Toys in the Basement Now

Mail Orders receive prompt, careful attention

Radin &amp; Kamp

## Store Editorial

"You have never before shown so many new and beautiful things as you are showing now." This was the comment of an observant woman shopping in our store.

It is an inspiration to walk through this store now—to survey the brilliant showing of new fashions—to see how much there is of exclusiveness; how surprising are the values; how splendidly ready the store is to give an unrivaled service.

Radin & Kamp's is at the full tide of full stocks.

But the chief thing, as we regard it, is not how much business we can roll up in a day, but, rather, that broader principle of store-keeping—How will you feel about our store when you have compared what you bought here with what you might have bought somewhere else.

Will the suit, or the coat, or the other merchandise you purchased here, please you?

How well will you be satisfied that you did the best possible thing when you bought at Radin & Kamp's?

It is the satisfactory answering of these questions that has brought here each season a steady increase of business.

Is it any wonder that we hear again and again that this is the most economical store to trade in, as well as the brightest, pleasantest and busiest store in Fresno?



## Group of Fine Skirts at \$5.98

Beautiful models, made for us from odd pieces of wool materials—and for this reason we can price them \$5.98 instead of their actual values—\$7 to \$9. Hardly any two alike. Plain serges, novelty weaves, fancy cloths, and cord fabrics. Very latest full cut styles with large pockets and wide belts.

Monday at

\$5.98

## The Suits at \$13.75

This is more than a sale—it is an OPPORTUNITY—a remarkable opportunity for several hundred women to get stylish coats and suits at an extremely low outlay of money. We've been several weeks planning the event—securing special lots of garments from foremost coat and suit makers at decisive price concessions. The result of these exceptional purchases is herewith spread before you—Suits and Coats that are \$20 values are offered at \$13.75. Come early tomorrow and enjoy first choice from the wonderfully complete assortments.

## The Coats at \$13.75

Novelty Coats—Fur-Tex Coats—Fancy Scotch Mixture Coats—Velour Coats and large Plaid Coats—imagine what a selection this offers! All the newest, most fashionable styles are here—big, warm, swagger coats notable not alone for smartness, but for the quality of materials and workmanship as well. Some belted, and with fur collars—others half belted and with military collars. Big range of sizes for women and misses. Coats for motoring—coats for street wear—in this great special offering tomorrow, at

\$13.75

## The Suits at \$13.75

One-hundred-stunning suits for Monday at nearly half their real worth! Many are the maker's sample suits. Long flaring coats with wide collars, or military effects, with velvet trimmings and fancy buttons. The skirts are the latest wide models, many with pockets and fancy button trimmings. Suits in up-to-the-minute styles, in all sizes for women and misses—Monday at the very low price of

\$13.75

## Lustrous Black Plush Coats \$19.75

These are beautifully rich coats of black plush. They are made in distinctive styles with large collars, deep cuffs, and trimmings of large fancy buttons. We secured these coats at a concession. In the lot are sizes for women and misses. Worth at least \$25, our special pricing is

\$19.75



## Men's Furnishings



White Dress Shirts, with plain or plaited fronts; Eagle and Wilson Bros. makes; all sizes ..... \$1.00  
New Neckwear; the season's newest, smartest colorings ..... 50¢  
Men's Dress Gloves; silk lined and unlined ..... \$1.50  
Men's Fleece Lined Automobile Gloves; special values at ..... \$2.00  
Boys' Fleece Lined Dress Gloves in gray or tan ..... 75¢  
Boys' Dress Shirts, with plaited fronts; coat style; all sizes ..... \$1.00

## \$20.00 Is Our Price for Men's \$25 Fall Suits



## \$25 Overcoats at \$20

Long 52 and 54 inch Coats with belted or plain backs, with plain or convertible collars; also the pinch-back coats and the popular Balmoor coats with plain or velvet collars; \$25 overcoats underpriced for the same reason as the suits; all sizes and styles for men and young men

\$20



## Boys' Suits at \$6

Two pairs of trousers with each suit. Tailored from all wool materials; knickers are peg top, full lined, and with double stitched and tapered seams. Coats are the latest Norfolk and pinch-back styles. High grade suits in every detail—sizes 5 to 18 years

\$6.00



## Men's Felt Hats at \$2.15

Men's and young men's high grade Felt Hats, in the latest Fedora shapes; all the new colors; hats of the \$3 grade; our Third Floor price

\$2.15

Men's Felt and Cloth Hats; all the new Fedora shapes; \$2.50 grade, priced

\$1.85

Boys' All Wool Cloth Hats; latest styles and colors. Special at

\$6.50

Boys' All Wool Cloth Caps; all shades and patterns, including blue serge

\$5.00

styles and colors

Third Floor

## Navy Blue Storm Serge

We have an immense stock of Navy Blue Storm Serges at exceptionally low prices.

Half Wool Navy Blue Storm Serge, yard ..... 39¢

Yard Wide Navy Blue Storm Serge, yard ..... 50¢

Yard Wide Navy Storm Serge, at a yard ..... 58¢

Yard Wide Navy Storm Serge, at a yard ..... 68¢

42 Inch Navy French Serge, at a yard ..... 98¢

46 Inch Storm Serge, sponged and shrunk, yard ..... \$1.19

52 Inch Navy Storm Serge ..... 98¢

Main Floor

Fine ribbed Hose for boys or girls; the new flared tops; double heel, top in black or white; all sizes. These are fine weight stockings for fall, and splendid for school wear. Extra values

at

25¢

Women's fine fibre silk Hose, with

the new flared tops; double heel, top in black or white; all sizes. These are

fine weight stockings for fall, and

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Pure Aluminum Round Double Roasters; self-basting. On sale

at

\$1.50

Pure Aluminum 6 quart Handled

Bacon Pan and Cooking Kettles;

worth \$1.50 and \$1.75 before the tax

advances in aluminum. On sale at

98¢

## Values in Bedding &amp; Cotton Goods

That point the way to worth while economies. We offer the best bedding and cotton goods at unequalled low prices.

Cotton Batts

Staple cotton; weight 3 lbs. Open up 72x90; on sale at

\$1.19

Comfort Cloth

In floral and patch work patterns; yard

8 1-3¢

Sheet Blankets

In white, gray and tan, with colored borders

\$1.89

Woolnap Blankets

Feel and look like wool; in white, gray or tan

\$2.50

Woolnap Blankets

Double bed size, just like an all wool blanket

\$2.89

Wool Blankets

Gray wool blankets, with pink or blue borders

\$5.40

Third Floor

## Wool Blanket

White wool Blanket with pink or blue border. Special

\$4.98

## Comforts

Scroll stitched silkones

size 72x84

\$1.98

## Silkoline Comforts

Scroll stitched; full double bed

size on sale at

\$2.69

## Fine Comforts

Scroll stitched and tufted; filled

with one sheet of white cotton

\$3.39

## Tennis Flannel

Soft and flowing; in stripes and checks; yard

10¢

## Kimon Flannel

In pretty floral and children's patterns; sold in other stores at 15¢

15¢

## Canton Flannel

Unbleached; heavy quality; 27

inches wide; yard

10¢

## Romper Cloth

In fast color stripes, checks and plain shades

22 1-2¢

## Punjab Percales

In fast color stripes and figures; 36

inches wide

15¢

## Cretonne

Fast color Cretonnes for draperies

and comfort covers

15¢

## Dress Gingham

In fast color stripes, checks and plaid; 12 1-2¢ quality

11¢

## 25¢ Oil Cloth 15¢

25¢ oil cloth in dark colors; regular

25¢ quality; yard Monday

15¢

15¢

15¢

15¢

15¢

15¢

15¢

15¢

15¢

15¢

15¢

15¢

15¢

15¢

15¢

15¢

15¢

15¢

15¢

## THE FRESNO MORNING REPUBLICAN

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an. Do not address individuals.  
All communications, news articles or information of  
any character must be signed by the writer. The name  
will not be published unless the writer wishes, but it  
is to be understood as a guarantee of the genuineness of the  
published matter.No manuscript will be returned. Do not enclose  
stamps.WOMEN ORGANIZE  
WILSON LEAGUEMeet in Hotel Fresno and  
Elect Mrs. S. L. Wiley  
Chairman

A number of women met at the Hotel Fresno yesterday afternoon and formed an All Parties Woodrow Wilson League with Mrs. S. L. Wiley as chairman and Miss Bessie Huffman as secretary. Another meeting will be held at the hotel next Wednesday at noon for the purpose of choosing working committees to look out for the forming of other organizations throughout the county and to secure new members.

It is the purpose of the league to bring a number of leading women speakers to Fresno and surrounding towns during the next few weeks to urge women voters to support Wilson. A number of local women will be invited to make addresses in Fresno and at other points.

The names of those who were named as an executive committee for the new league are: Mesdames Henry H. Dawson, M. D. Huffman, Denver S. Church, W. P. Miller, John Hoxie, W. A. Fitzgerald, Alice Daily Smith, Thomas F. Lopez, Nettie Griffin, H. H. Welsh, J. B. Griffin, W. O. Miles, Martha H. White, J. O. Stephens, Ed. Hughes, George El Church, W. D. Crichton, Sidney Strother, Butler Minor, H. C. Warner, Robert Cockrell, J. Ed. Hughes and Mrs. Cox, Miss Francis Dean and Miss Bessie Huffman, and Miss Maud Schaeffer.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES

SICKLE-CRABTREE—William G. Sickles, 21, Coalings, and Ida Crabtree, 23, San Bernardino.

FREES-BOMAN—Dr. Berry Marsh Free, 24, Los Angeles, and Elmer S. Boman, 24, Kingsburg.

SHIRE-YOUNG—Harry Shire, 21, Hanford, and Margaret Young, 21, Selma.

MC ROYNER-Roy, E. Nutt, 22, Modesto, and Edith Ora Royner, 20, Modesto.

HUBERT-BENZLER—Adolf Hubert, 27, Sanger, and Louise Benzler, 22, Sanger.

GUNN-DENNIS—R. E. Gunn, 28, Madera, and Olive R. Dennis, 18, Madera.

FELONY CHARGED  
TO NEWS AGENT

Upon telegraphic instructions from the police of Oakland, Bert Mansfield, 22 years old, a news agent, was arrested here last evening. The local police have no knowledge of the crime of which Mansfield is accused, except that the charge is felony.

MISTRESS AUTUMN.  
Hasten, Mistress Autumn,  
In gold and silver gown,  
Queen of all the movies  
That ever came to town!  
From the glory-vested tree  
Shake the spangles down!  
  
Hasten, Mistress Autumn,  
To your kingdom fair,  
With a host of lovers  
From the everywhere.  
We'll catch the stars at hide-and-seek  
In tangles of your hair.  
—Frank L. Stanton, in the Atlantic Constitution.

POLICE NAB MAN  
WANTED IN NORTH

Fresno, October 14, 1916.

Emmanuel Roy, wanted by the sheriff of Amador county on a felony charge,

was arrested by Patrolmen Nicely yes-

terday. An officer is enroute for the

prisoner. It is said that Roy is wanted

on a charge of abduction. He was

unaccompanied when arrested here.

## Twa Mouthfu's o' Naething

I GAED TAE BED  
LAIST NIGHT,  
THINKIN' HERD  
O' FOUK  
WHA OWNED  
A VINEYARD,  
WI ILKA ITHER ROW  
SPREAD OOC  
WI RAISINS,  
AN' WHIT THIS  
MAIST UNSEEMLY  
WEATHER  
MEANS TAE THEM  
AN' WAY O' LUHKIN'  
IT MEANS TRIBULATIONS,  
TRIALS AN' TRIULATIONS,  
HOPES AN' DREAMS  
AN' PROSPECTS BLIGHTED  
LAIS AN' LASSIES  
KEPT PRAY COLLEGE,  
FEWER CLOTHES,  
LESS FUN,  
ANTHER TWAL MONTH  
ATWEEN THEM  
AN' MORTGAGE BURNIN'  
IT'S VERRA HERD.  
I KEN WEEL  
WIIT CUMS  
O' "HOPE DEFERRED."  
IT MAKETH SICK  
TH' HERT."  
BUT FRIENDLY FOUK,  
TH' PHARISEE  
WHILE IN WRANG PEW,  
WES IN RICHT CHURCH,  
WHEN THENKN' GOD  
AT HE WES NO  
LIKE ITHER MEN.  
YER' NO LIKE  
ITHER FOUK  
YEVE KNOWLEDGE O'  
YE'LL EAT,  
WHILE THOOSAN'S STAIRVE,  
YE'LL WALK,  
WHILE THOOSAN'S  
HAE NAE LANGER  
FEET OR LAGS,  
YE'LL SEE,  
WHILE THOOSAN'S  
GROPE IN GHASTLY  
NEW-MADE DARKNESS,  
YE'LL HEAR,  
WHILE ITHER'S LUGS  
ARE RUINT

FEDERAL RESERVE  
ACT DISCUSSEDBanking Measure Subject  
Congressman Church's  
Visalia Address

"Well, here is another law. Let us see how you like it. The Federal Reserve Act signed by President Wilson December 23, 1913. A person who has not studied this banking system will never know its true merits. An elastic currency that expands and contracts according to the country's needs; a currency not based upon the bonded indebtedness of the United States, but based on assets; not based on debts but on credits. Under the old system bank notes were issued according to the amount of government bonds owned, and the circulating medium could be controlled to an extent by anyone who cared to invest in government bonds. Under the old system all reserve and credits had a tendency to move to New York, where the money powers manipulated and controlled debts and credits at their will, even to the bringing on of a panic; if they felt inclined, but under the new system we have twelve regions of the United States, twelve Wall streets. If you please, all under government control. In these regional banks, member banks may have proper credits discounted, and based on the assets of the farm, they can have issued Federal notes which are returned when the hypothecated property is redeemed. So under this system a panic can never visit the land again unless the winter rains shall cease and we be denied the recurring seasons of the year.

"We have been having panics in this country ever since the old financial regime has been in operation, not the result of famine or drought, but because of our inadequate system of banking. Everybody admits this who has given the subject careful consideration.

"It is quite generally admitted that all these disasters were the legitimate fruits of an evil financial system. This Democratic Federal reserve law is a complete solution of the whole matter. It will in the near future prevent more heartaches and tears than any law passed by the American Congress in years. It will be the cause of more prosperity than any law ever passed by the Congress of the United States. It will grow in importance and popularity with the years, and I predict in 50 years from now the people looking backward a hundred years and observing, as they will, the dreadful misfortunes that periodically beset the people during the 50 years preceding the passage of this law, and observing since it passed no panic has occurred, will build a monument to the author of this splendid law."

SCHOOL BONDS OF  
DISTRICT BOUGHT

The Board of Supervisors yesterday ordered sold to G. G. Blymyer & Co., 340 Sansome street, San Francisco, the \$7500 bond issue for the proposed Alta Vista school house. The bonds are to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent, and are redeemable at the rate of \$1250 each year.

## BORN

MC CALLISTER—In Fresno, October 14, 1916, to the wife of Carl W. McCallister, a daughter.

COOPER'S  
DEPARTMENT  
STORE

1915-17-19 J STREET

## DR. W. W. CRAYCROFT

Specializing in Oral Prophylaxis and the treatment of Pyorrhia  
DENTIST  
108-10 Griffith-McKenzie Building  
Fresno, Cal.

Two 15c Cakes  
Churchill  
Skin Soap

Both for 15c

We make you an unusually attractive offer on  
Churchill Antiseptic Skin Soap. Two cakes for the  
price of one!

Churchill Antiseptic Skin Soap is a standard toilet medicinal soap of high quality, used for all-around toilet purposes. It possesses well known antiseptic and hygienic properties.

It is a quick and efficient cleanser. It is delicately perfumed, most agreeable to use and is lasting.

Churchill Antiseptic Skin Soap has been sold by The Owl Drug Stores for fifteen years and is highly commended by all who use it.

It is sold regularly by all Owl Stores at 15c.

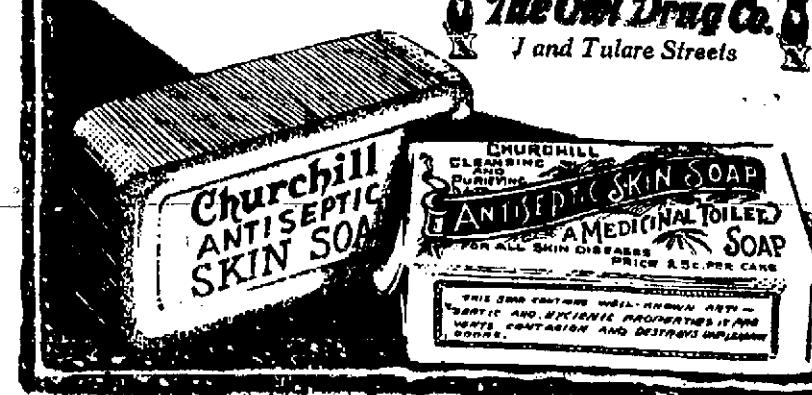
Monday and Tuesday Only  
You Can Buy

2 Cakes for 15c

This is an unusual opportunity to get double value in a refined medicinal soap that may be used with most satisfying results in toilet and bath.

All our lady customers and friends are invited to visit our ladies' rest room. Many conveniences and comforts are provided.

The Owl Drug Co.  
J and Tulare Streets



That's a question that is very often asked us.

And our answer is this: It's because every penny goes for quality—there is NO WASTE of time, material or effort at the KLEEN-MAID Bakery. We buy our materials in very large quantities—we run our bakery on the basis of scientific management. Automatic machines do most of the work. One man supervising these machines can attend to a thousand loaves of bread in the time that it would take you to tend to three or four.

But even with all of these savings we could not give you in a five-cent loaf the wonderful goodness of the big KLEEN-MAID Loaf. Big loaves from the same dough are better grained, better baked, better flavored.

But with all of our facilities put behind a big loaf we are able to give you in the big KLEEN-MAID loaf the finest bread your household has ever enjoyed.

10c—Buy the Big Loaf—10a

San Joaquin  
Baking Co.

Fresno Phone 2949

"Takes You  
Back To  
Younger Days"

STUDENTS FORM CLUB  
TO LEARN DRAMATICS

Plan to Present a Play  
Each Month; Secure  
Professional Coach

With the object of acquiring instruction in dramatics, and at the same time promote sociability, a group of high school and Junior college students have organized a dramatic club which is to be known as the Fresno Social Dramatic Club. A professional coach has been secured to instruct the amateurs, and a play every month is the present plan. It is planned to organize the club membership from the high school, Junior college and normal school talent, together with older persons who would care to take part in the work of the club.

Charles Green and Lura Schram of the Junior college are leading spirits in the organization. Walter McMillan, who has had professional experience on the stage and has also directed similar clubs in San Francisco, will coach the players. A meeting will be held next Saturday evening in the Unitarian church to perfect organization, and elect officers. The first play will probably be presented early in November.

## STAGE DRAMA SCREEN



**THEODORE ROBERTS**  
Theodore Roberts is acclaimed by his admirers the greatest character actor on the screen today. He has played a wide range of characters and has been the leading support of all Lasky stars during the past two years. Notable among the parts in which he has been seen in Fresno were "Pudd'nhead Wilson" and the pasha in Selwyn's "The Arab."

## Reliable Dentistry at Reasonable Rates

A large number of people in Fresno have had their dental work done in my office and are well satisfied with the treatment they received. Remember I have no "Hired Man" but do all your work myself. Satisfaction guaranteed.

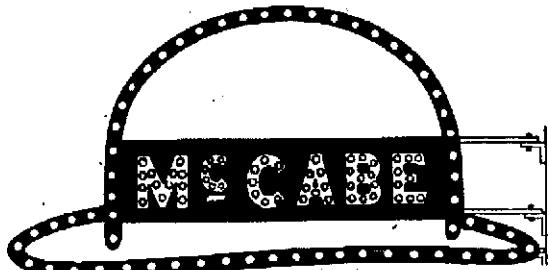
No charge for examination and advice

CHAS. G. WILLIAMS, DENTIST  
102 Edgerly Bldg. Phone 822

## McCabe, the Hatter, Is No. 2

*The Flashing Electric Display Illustrated Here Will Soon Appear at.*

**McCabe, the Hatter**  
Griffith-McKenzie Bldg.



"Put McCabe in Your Hat" has long been a slogan in Fresno.

"Put McCabe in Your Hat Electrically," we advised McCabe and he has accepted our advise.

That the above display will place McCabe hats before the public in a startling and compelling manner and at the same time settle all doubts as to the location of McCabe's store is unquestionable.

**MR. MERCHANT**

Our special offer on electric signs without initial payment will liven up your store front and tell the people who and where you are.

This special offer is made possible by our arrangement with the Federal Sign Co., the largest builders of electric signs in the world and will be available for a short time only.

Our Representative Will Call  
San Joaquin Light & Power Co.

"Every Woman" is doing her annual tour. Since it was first produced, this play has been seen by four million people in America and England.

Metzi—she used to be Mizzi Hajas—is doing Poin-Poin for Henry Savage again this year. The play started at Chicago.

"The Man Who Came Back" is the opening drama this season at the New York Playhouse where it has registered a sensation. This is a powerful play with a weird undercurrent. Mary Nash is charming in the leading part.

Andreas Dippel, impresario and former grand opera tenor, is to sing through western territory this coming season his comic opera The Blue Domino.

Miss Viola V. Eddy, famed for her work in Universal and Lasky films, as a character comedienne, has severed her Universal connections.

Leo White, one of the most important members of the Charlie Chaplin's support, has signed a contract with the Fox company.

Through some misunderstanding the contract recently offered Miss Jose Sedgwick, famed for her comic impersonations, to appear in stock in Galveston, Tex., did not suit the talented young woman, and she has decided to remain in California.

Fred Church, well known leading and heavy man of the Universal, is leading the single life. He has recently returned from Hawaii, Cal., where he was playing with Lynn Reynolds company, producing the big number story "The End of the Rainbow."

Kittens Reicher, the diminutive actress with the Willow Fox forces, has to fall fifty feet from a cliff in a new picture now being screened. Of course there was a net—a good, strong net beneath to catch her en route, but, nevertheless, few persons would try the stunt as morning exercise.

Kittens did her part nobly. She fell without a single quake, cry, or quiver. Five minutes later she screamed at the sight of a tiny worm on her shoe. "After long observation," says Joan Sawyer, the danseuse now with William Fox, "I should say that the correct distinction between the male toe dancer and the female toe dances is just this: The latter dances on her own toes, the former on someone else's."

**Death Valley Scenes**

Since the announcement that she had uncovered the bones of an ancient fossil, Miss Marie Walcamp, has received an invitation from a Geographical Society to accompany an expedition into Death Valley for the purpose of excavation.

While it is impossible for Miss Walcamp to leave the "Liberty" company at this time, Director Jacques Jaccard, who classified the fossil recently uncovered by the daring young woman at the beach, has arranged to take his entire company to the shifting sand country near Death Valley for the purpose of making several scenes in the serial.

**Snarling a Wolf**

In the production which Fannie Ward, Lasky star in Paramount pictures, is now doing it is necessary that she be frightened by a wolf. A thoroughbred animal was procured, but unfortunately it had been raised a household pet by a mother of some little girls and promptly ran off to find its way back home. Director Reicher was to make the animal snarl at Miss Ward instead of biting her hand. This feat was finally accomplished by tying a long cord to the animal's tail and giving it a severe jerk at the psychological moment.



**NANCE O'NEIL**  
also finds the maturity of her dramatic art calls for expression on the screen.

**MARGUERITE CLARK  
RENEWS CONTRACT  
WITH THE PLAYERS**

Contrary to the rumors that Marguerite Clark would abandon the screen and return to the stage, it is announced that Miss Clark has just renewed her contract with the Famous Players.

This announcement permanently dispels the cloud of conjecture and rumor which followed the report that Miss Clark would return to the stage under the management of Charles B. Dillingham. So universal was the credence gained by this rumor that exhibitors in the west and middle west actually advertised Miss Clark's latest picture, "Little Lady Elsie," as her farewell appearance on the screen.

The rise of Marguerite Clark to a position of pre-eminence among screen stars is one of the most remarkable chapters in motion picture history. Coming fresh from the musical comedy stage Miss Clark became a favorite over night when she made her screen debut in "The Famous Players picture "Wildflower," in which she created a veritable sensation. Since that time she has ranked as one of the foremost motion picture stars in popularity and in accomplishment.

Miss Clark has appeared exclusively in Famous Players productions with the single exception of "The Goose Girl," for which she was loaned to the Lasky company by the Famous Players nearly two years ago. Among the other feature plays in which Miss Clark has starred are "The Prince and the Pauper," "Molly Make-Believe," "Mice and Men," "Out of the Drifts," "Helene of the North," "Silks and Satins" and "Star Waters." Each of these productions scored a tremendous success, and, if possible, added to the prestige and popularity of the star. In "The Prince and the Pauper" an adaptation of the celebrated story of Mark Twain, Miss Clark played her first dual role, in which she proved herself as much mistress of the double exposure as she is of the customary single action upon the screen.

Marguerite Clark's most recent appearance on the screen was in "Merry White," "Are You a Crook?" and "Prunella," in which she scored great personal success. It was while Miss Clark was appearing in "Prunella" that she was engaged by the Famous Players to make her motion picture debut, her exceptional beauty and wholesomeness having convinced the producers that she was a ideal type for the screen. That the selection of the little musical comedy star was a wise one has long since been proven by the tremendous popularity which she has won and which is steadily increasing.



**ETHEL BARRYMORE**  
who is finding on the screen an opportunity to perpetuate the art she had brought to such a high point on the stage.

**ROSCOE RETURNS  
TO THE PACIFIC  
FROM BROADWAY**

Roscoe Arbuckle, known to movie fans the world over as "Fatty" of the Keystone comedies returned to Los Angeles during the past week. After the noted comedian had effaced the stains of his long trip from Fort Lee, New Jersey, where he had spent the last six months and had been filming in several Keystone comedies requiring eastern "locations" he drove out to the Mack Sennett studios in Edendale to make certain that the scenery and his workshop remained intact.

No sooner was he within the portals of the famous fun factory than he was surrounded by all the "old bunch," there were boisterous greetings, friendly smiles and extended palms on all sides. Then a saunter about the "lot" and the corpulent Roscoe found many surprises awaiting him in the nature of new buildings and other improvements that have taken place about the studio since his absence. "Now, this is a very nice little dormitory, has lots of economy and ranks as a producer of presidents and other business things," said Arbuckle. "You can't get out of Los Angeles every pay day and see the white lights of dear old Broadway, but you can troll or motor to the Pacific with its wonderful beaches and myriad of other attractions. Besides being a home to me, Los Angeles is more conducive to the safety of a fat man like myself. So you see I hope to be able to manufacture a great quantity of laughs to the square inch in sunny California."

"The past few months have been devoted by myself and other comedians to the production of comedies at Fort Lee, New Jersey. It was a pleasant change but I am glad now to be back in the center of the motion picture activities."

"The atmospheric surroundings of the Keystone plant are a great incentive for me. All the fun amassed to prolific for the growth of more fun. I now in here in a purgatory, now that the 'dark house' I will stretch an arm out to have little Willie again. The world more cheerfully after the woodshed incident and I'll strive to make Dad and Mother happy after the day's (Continued on Page 17.)

Stockton  
San Jose ~ Fresno  
San Francisco  
Sacramento  
Oakland  
New York  
"In a class by themselves"

## Women Are Proud Of This Store

—for they are realizing that real advantage comes to a town with a store that knows big business only.

—A store where service and values are truly metropolitan, making it possible to choose from assortments and prices that are equal to those of the largest stores in the country.

—The total business of this Seven Store Organization is by far larger than that of the largest department store in California.

### Suits for instance

are made of fine broadcloth or velours, are richly trimmed with real fur and are marked \$25.00.



### Then Coats

Velours are in greatest demand in a season where coats of all kinds are at a premium. Coats have never been prettier and the "New York" has THE coats.

Prices are 7.95, 12.75, \$15, 16.75 to \$85.

### Also Serge Frocks

Every woman can be suited here in styles that have been created by the foremost designers and which are reproduced here at \$12.75 \$15, \$19.75 to \$35.00.



**The New York**  
CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE  
1012 J Street Fresno

## FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

**I. O. O. F.** Court Fresno, No. 583, Independent Order of Foresters held a short business meeting last Thursday evening, followed by entertainment provided by the social committee. Cards and the serving of refreshments concluded the evening.

Hereafter regular lodge sessions will open at 7:30 p. m., this meeting hour to continue until April 1, 1917.

The Whist Club will have its first drive next Thursday night. Playing will commence at 8:30. Three prizes will be offered at each drive for the three highest scores. Should a tie occur, the players will play for odds.

E. J. Northamer invited by Mrs. F. T. Black will supervise the games. Refreshments will be served at the close.

**K. T. M.** Fresno Tent, No. 51, Knights of the Macabees held an interesting meeting last Wednesday evening with an unusually large attendance. At the close of the business session the initiatory team, under the direction of Commander O. H. Kramer, rehearsed the work as compiled in the new ritual. The full degree work will be exemplified at the next meeting. Until April 1, 1917 meetings will commence at 7:30 p. m.

**Order Stars** Fresno Drove, No. 160, Patriotic and Protective Order of Stars, held a short business session Friday evening, followed by a corn-cob smoker. Clarence Kellogg and a colored orchestra furnished entertainment.

The meeting next Friday will be devoted to regular business. On Friday week the Drove will hold a Halloween party and dance. Those attending will be appropriately costumed.

**Hed Men** The election degree was conferred in full form by Filialches degree team on three palafaces last Tuesday evening.

There will be a progressive pedro tournament next Tuesday evening. The first prize will be a framed photograph of the Humboldt redwoods, taken by delegates while on their way to Grand Council at Eureka.

Members are urged to be present as the ladies of Degree of Pocahontas will be our guests.

**Degree of Honor** Martha Lodge, Degree of Honor met Friday afternoon with a good attendance.

Plans for the bazaar were reported

visit some of the lodges in the valley, extending an invitation from the Bakersfield lodge to the various knights to attend the ceremonial. A membership campaign is to be started soon.

**I. O. O. F.** Fresno Lodge No. 16, I. O. O. F., met Friday night to hear the report of delegates to the Grand Encampment at Shreveport.

The candidate for initiation was unable to be present and will be put through the first degree at the next meeting.

The Royal Purple will be conferred upon members on Friday week. Delegations from Riverdale, Madera and Selma will be present.

**Modern Woodmen**

Sunset Camp No. 1199, M. W. of A., is preparing for the reception of the other camps of the county on Monday evening, November 13th, in honor of the national lecturer for the society, Edwin F. Burns of New York. Neighbor Burns is an interesting and instructive lecturer, and a pleasant and profitable time will be had by all the members of the camp. A class of candidates will be adopted at the same time.

**Brotherhood of American Yeomen**

Railroad City Homestead No. 1040 enjoyed a social session last Friday evening and arrangements were made for a brief campaign during the winter months.

The state officers will visit this Homestead on Friday, October 27, at which time a class will be initiated.

Yolo and Merced Homesteads have been invited to this meeting.

**Fraternal Order of Eagles**

Fresno Aerie No. 30 will have a regular business session tomorrow night. The grand worthy president has granted our request for a special dispensation, and applications are already coming in. A class will be initiated on Monday night, October 23. The ball team will play in Tulare, Sunday, October 22.

**Woodmen of the World**

The regular meeting of Manzanita Camp No. 160, Woodmen of the World, will be held next Tuesday night in Woodman Hall. The meeting will begin at 7:30 o'clock.

E. Lindemann, a member of the Lodge, died during the past week, injured in an accident October 3. He was an electrician.

**Women of Woodcraft**

Academy Circle, Women of Woodcraft, entertained friends at a social Thursday afternoon.

The Philistine club of the society will meet next Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. W. A. Marshall, 730 O street.

**Macabees Club**

The Macabees Club will meet next Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Button, 153 J street. All members are welcome.

**Fraternal Brotherhood**

Railroad City Lodge No. 282, Fraternal Brotherhood, met Tuesday night with the usual attendance. Sister Lillian Carey, who has been quite sick, was reported improving. Dining and games were enjoyed after the business session.

Next Tuesday there will be a School Day social, at which all may come costumed for the occasion.

**Fraternal Brotherhood**

T. F. B. No. 91 met Friday evening in Fraternal Brotherhood hall with a good attendance. After the order of business had been disposed of the Lodge adjourned for the remainder of the evening and a social hour was enjoyed.

All on the sick list were reported improved.

Business will be entirely dispensed with at this week's meeting. The social committee has promised a surprise, and urges all to attend and bring friends.

## SPOUSE DIVORCED FOR NON-SUPPORT

An interlocutory decree of divorce was granted Mrs. Martha Mullery from John Francis Mullery, Fresno attorney, yesterday by Judge George E. Church of the Superior Court. Mrs. Mullery said that her husband, although able, neglected to provide for her support. Her testimony was not contradicted. She was granted a decree and given the custody of the baby son of the union. The couple married in Fresno July 8, 1913.

## GRAND LARCENY CHARGE IS MADE

Everett Brown and Henry Heath were charged with grand larceny by District Attorney McFerrin in an information filed yesterday with the superior court. The pair are charged with having stolen an automobile belonging to J. E. Duff, on September 29. The machine was valued at \$500. Both men were arrested and the machine was recovered in Madera.

## ITALY AND GREECE BOTH COVET EPIRUS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—What portion of northern Epirus Greece wished the Entente Allies to promise her as the price of her participation in the European war will not be known, perhaps, until the terms of peace are made public. That portion of the ancient district of northern Greece is said to be coveted by Italy and the government at Athens lies in the new principality of Albania.

The Epirus district, without respect to its modern boundaries—Greek and Albanian—is the subject of the following war geography bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society: "In ancient times the name Epirus (Epiroth) was given to an extensive area of northwestern Greece to distinguish it from the islands of the Ionian Sea, which form a fringe of the west. It extended from an inlet in the southern part of the territory into northern boundary, somewhere now enclosed in the minor principality of Albania, to the Corinthian Gulf, and although the Athenians

few realize how many society women now wash their own hair, not because it is a fad, but because they wish to obtain the greatest possible hair beauty and be sure they are not using anything harmful. The thousands who have found that in washing the hair it is never wise to use a makeshift but is always nice to use a preparation made for shampooing only, say they get the best results from a simple home-made emulsion mixture. You can enjoy this the best that is known, for about three cents a shampoo by getting some camomile from your druggist, and dissolving a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water. Your shampoo is now ready. After you use the hair dries rapidly with uniform color. Dandruff, excess oil and dirt are dissolved and entirely disappear. Your hair will be so fluffy that it will look much heavier than it is. Its lustre and softness will also delight you, while the stimulated scalp gives the health which insures hair growth.

Model XI for \$100

This model will give you everything that the most expensive Victrola can give you excepting the quality of the cabinet.

In Model XI the cabinet is beautiful and will ornament any room and at the same time give you the world's best music whenever you want it.

Model X for \$75

Model X is a very popular model and moderately priced.

The same quality of music is furnished in all models. The difference in the price comes from different cabinet construction.

Sold on Easy Terms

Homan & Company

INC.

Mariposa St., Near Van Ness Blvd.

—Advertisement

## Fashionable Dress Materials

Are Here In Wide Assortments

Beautiful New Weaves and Fabrics

## Special Basement Sale Monday

Rustic Metal Bound Wood Carriers

79c

Here is a special for Monday—that should appeal to everyone—A good slight wood holder—that is neat and handy for stoves and fireplaces. See the window display.

## 27-In. FRENCH CHALLIS

All-wool challis—light and dark grounds—stripes and figures—All new patterns.....

65c and 75c

## 36-IN. VELVETINA

A soft straight pile velvet—very stylish for jackets, suits, navy and tanpe.....

\$3.50

## 42-IN. NAVY FRENCH SERGE

All-wool—and a good weight.....

\$1.25

## 52-IN. NEW VELOUR CHECKS

We are showing a nice assortment of this new cloth—navy, green and black checks.....

\$2.75

We Are Selling

Cut the Fur

Dep't at

Half Price

—Your choice of any fur in the store—See the Window.

54 In. Chiffon Broadcloth.....\$2.50

Just opened, our Fall assortment of this popular cloth. All the new dark shades. We consider this the best value in town.

## New Fall Trimmings

15 inch silk lace embroidery in gold and silver thread, pretty scroll designs at \$1.75 and \$2.00.

Pretty pattern cream silk lace in 12 and 15-inch width at \$1. and \$1.25; with marine edge to match at 25 and \$30 per yd.

Persian bindings in pretty design and colors at 75c \$1.00—\$1.25 per yd.

Embossed Hot Roll Holders, Sandwich Holders, and Hot Toast Holders, stamped on 6 inch lace, gold and silver embroidered at 50c 85c \$1.

Gantette crepes at \$1.50 \$1.75 and \$2.00—40 and 42 inches wide.

Clifford cloth, 40 and 42 inches wide at 1.00 and \$1.25 per yd.

22 inch binding net at 75c 52 inch fine net at \$1.00 40 inch embroidered net at \$1.50 36 inch fancy net at \$1.25.

## For Baby

Infant sweaters, white and blue trimmed, \$1.50 to \$2.50

Infant Sweater Sets, \$2.75 to \$5.00

Infant Caps, all the new shades, Copenhagen, Rose, Cardinal, White with pink and blue trimming, 35 to 55c

Mittens, white, pink, blue and Cardinal, 25 to 35c

A new line of Infant's Novelties. And many other articles for baby shown.

Dress up Week



## Millinery That Is Individual

The Very Cleverest Styles in

the Largest Assortment in Fresno

## Broken Lines

Are very stylish—we are displaying the latest shapes—in the new scene colors—such as purple-taupe—brown, etc., also black. Priced from \$4.05 to \$7.95.



## Fancy Feathers 25c

On Special Sale

Another Big Line at 49c

## Flannelette Gowns

Ladies' flannelette gowns—white, low neck, long sleeve—trimmed around neck and sleeves with bird or feather etching—in pink or blue.....

\$1.25

Ladies' flannelette gowns—kimono style—embroidered scallop around neck and sleeves—in pink or blue—and elbow drawn.....

89c

89c—\$1.25

Ladies' colored pajamas—flannelette—"V" or high neck.....

\$1.25

—\$1.50

—\$1.50

Ladies' night gowns—flannelette—V-neck.....

35c

35c</p

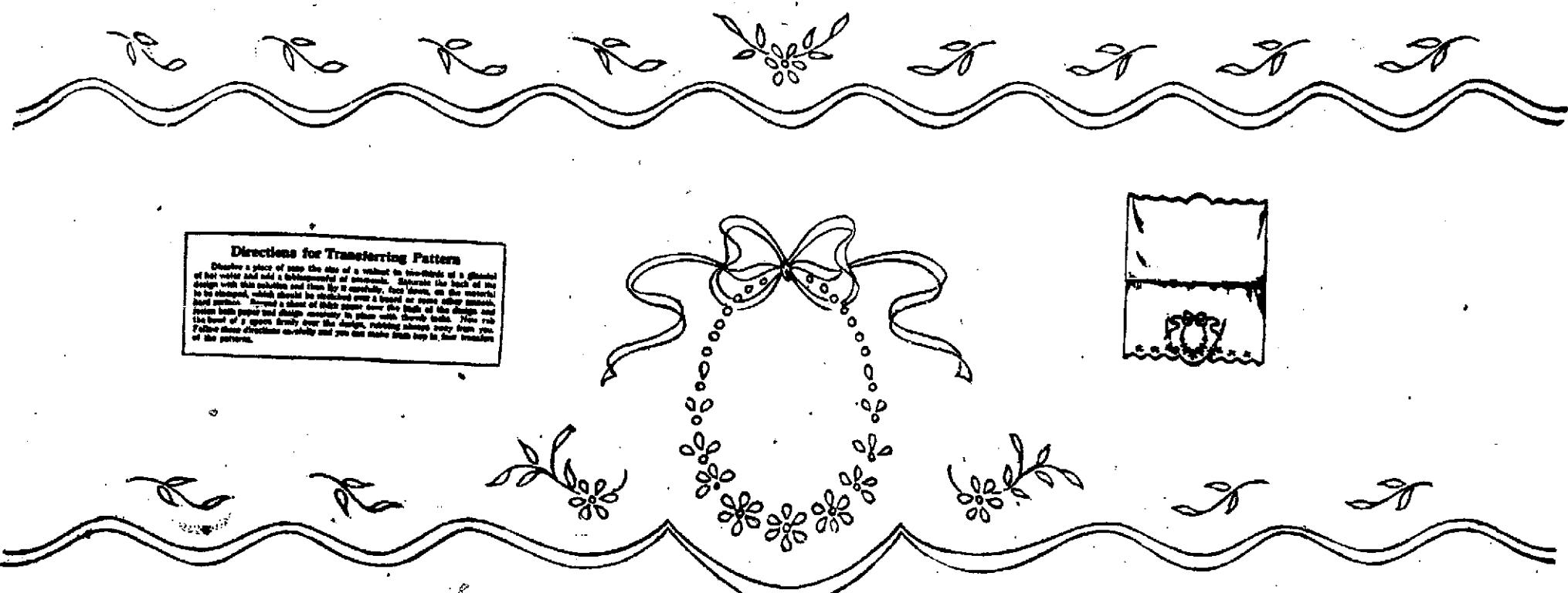


# ORIGINAL EMBROIDERY DESIGNS

EDITED BY

*Miss Ritterhaise*

## Towel



**Directions for Transferring Patterns**  
Draw a piece of soap the size of a walnut on the back of a sheet of hot water and add a tablespoonful of common salt. Rub the back of the design with this solution and then lay it carefully, face down, on the material to be decorated, which should be stretched over a board or card. Cover the design with a sheet of blotting paper and then lay a sheet of white paper over the back of the design and rub down firmly. You can then remove the paper and wash away the soap from the back of the pattern.

### May We Serve You?

With ample capital, a strong surplus fund and a thorough knowledge of local conditions, we can serve you acceptably in every department of banking.

### The First National Bank of Fresno

Capital Stock ..... \$500,000.00  
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... \$500,000.00  
Shareholders' Liability ..... \$500,000.00  
TOTAL ASSETS, over ..... \$5,500,000.00

### EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND GREAT WAR

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—Reference to the European war was frequent at the sessions of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church here today.

Rt. Rev. Huysite Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, bishop of Worcester, England, and Rt. Rev. Henry H. Montgomery, secretary of the society for the propagation of the gospel, Church of England, conveyed the greeting of the mother church to the convention; Most Rev. George Thoroloe, archbishop of Algoma, Ontario, the Right Rev. David Williams, bishop of Huron, Ont., expressed the good will of the Episcopal church of Canada. The pulpit from which they spoke was decorated with the flags of the United States, England and Canada.

In receiving the fraternal delegates, Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle of St. Louis, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church, said:

"You have come from a country scarred and seamed by this gigantic war, a war begun unselfishly and being waged unfalteringly in the interests of justice and liberty and for the protection and preservation of inter-

national rights."

Speaking of the American-Canadian frontier, he pointed out that there are no dividing lines between Canada and United States. No warships nor forts line the long border between the two countries."

"I could not stand here to reply to your gracious welcome without touching the things which so deeply move us in the great war," said the bishop of Worcester in his address. "For you have never shown your brotherhood of blood and faith with such acceptability as you are doing now in your fellow feeling for what we have to bear and to achieve."

"I can believe that Americans may not have approved of every move which we have made in our complicated issues of war, but one thing is clear: You have always stood for justice, the humanity, for freedom, for self-government. You have stood for the dignity of nations and these are the principles, which, we think, justify us of the Church of England, who are men of peace, in supporting the cause of war."

"And in judging England's action in conducting the war, I beg of you to remember how intricate and how complicated are the issues."

#### Advantage of Endowment

Continuing, he contrasted the American system of voluntary church offerings and the British system of endowments.

"With us endowments are both good and bad," he said, "bad when they lead the present generation to forget that it has still an obligation to make sacrifices for the support of its ministry. Bad because in most cases they are miserably insufficient, but good in that they recruit an honest teacher against the temptation to play for popularity and fortify him against the arbitrary interference of any strong-willed or strong-purposed member of his so-called flock."

"One of the greatest danger of modern religion is the desire to run a successful church. There are few clergymen better for being popular. In the main we are too rosewater in our preaching."

In his address the bishop of Algoma pointed out the close kinship between the churches of the United States and Canada, citing in proof the frequent interchange of clergymen.

The bishop brought cheers from the house when he mentioned that among the canons of the Canadian church is one forbidding a clergymen to marry a divorced person who has a former partner living. The canon corresponds to the one proposed in the report submitted to the convention today by the joint commission on matrimony.

A resolution permitting Jews who become communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church to retain their racial customs was introduced in the house of deputies by the Rev. Floyd Tompkins of Philadelphia, but was referred to a committee without debate.

It was asserted that such action was necessary because "the attitude of the church universal toward the Jews has caused the opinion to become widespread in the Jewry that loyalty to Christ involves disloyalty to Israel."

#### Social Service

Speaking in the social service forum held in conjunction with the general convention, Very Rev. Bernard J. Bell of Fond-du-Lac, Wis., asserted that adherents of organized labor are miles on miles ahead in the spiritual pathway of their non-union fellows.

Dr. Bell urged the passage by the general convention of some resolution calling for the consideration of strict justice to the individual in a scheme of social service of their fellow man.

"The social service function of the church," he continued, "is not primarily to do things, but to furnish further power for the individual with which to do things."

A story of the battle the church is waging against Mormonism was told by Rt. Rev. Paul Jones, missionary of Utah, who spoke at a women's mass meeting in connection with the general convention.

"We are not trying to convert individual Mormons," he said; "we are trying to convert Mormonism. It sounds like an impossible task, but the prospect is hopeful. During the last fifty years great changes have taken place in Mormon doctrine and practice, and we feel sure the church has contributed to this result."

"Polygamy practically has been abandoned and blood atonement is heard of no more. Excellent Sunday schools have been established. The Hible is used more frequently. Slowly the remaining peculiarities of Mormonism seem to be disappearing."

## D. H. Williams' Retiring From Business Sale

### Dressers

\$60.00 Golden Oak reduced to \$35.00  
\$55.00 Mahogany reduced to \$35.00  
\$47.50 Mahogany reduced to \$30.00  
\$40.00 Circassian Walnut reduced to \$27.50

\$28.50 Golden Oak reduced to \$20.25  
\$40.00 Birdseye Maple reduced to \$24.50  
\$38.50 Birdseye Maple reduced to \$23.50  
\$30.00 Birdseye Maple reduced to \$20.00

### Office Desks

\$35.00 to ..... \$24.50  
\$40.00 to ..... \$30.00  
\$37.50 to ..... \$26.00  
\$67.50 to ..... \$45.00  
\$75.00 to ..... \$52.50

### Typewriter Desks

\$28.50 to ..... \$21.50  
\$37.50 to ..... \$26.50  
We have a stock of chairs and stools to match the above desks.

### Inlaid Linoleum

\$1.25 per yard to ..... 85c  
\$1.35 per yard to ..... 90c  
\$1.60 per yard to ..... \$1.15  
\$1.75 per yard to ..... \$1.35

### Printed Linoleum

6 feet wide ..... 50c  
12 feet wide ..... 60c

Everything in the store at big reductions. Now is the time to buy.

Mr. D. H. Williams is positively quitting after 30 years of Furniture business in Fresno.

**D. H. Williams**  
1120 J St.

### Let Us Keep You Informed As to the Good Hunting Grounds

We have established an informal information department where we will be glad to have you inquire as to the best hunting grounds.

We are hunters' headquarters and get the right "dope" on the best shooting grounds.

Marshall Pump Guns, 12 Gauge \$21.50

16 and 20 Gauge Guns ..... \$22.50

Fulton 12 Gauge Guns ..... \$20.00

Smith 12 Gauge Guns ..... \$25.00

Ithaca 12, 16 and 20 Gauge Guns \$19.50

Winchester 12 Gauge Hammer Pump

Guns ..... \$27.95

Winchester 20 Gauge Hammerless Pump

Guns ..... \$31.95

NEW PRICES ON SHELLS

Low Base, 12 Gauge ..... 85c a box

High Base, chilled, 12 Gauge 95c a box

### Do You Get the Proper Amount of Exercise?

The exercise of the kind that is afforded through the playing of baseball, football, tennis, etc., is the most healthful and invigorating of all. No one living in California should fail to get the utmost out of the wonderful climate.

These mornings are great for out-door sports of all kinds.

We have the necessary equipment.

### Frank Kramer Has Held the World's Bicycle Championship for 16 Years

**SPRING CYCLES** He Rides a Pierce

Come in and see these PIERCE CYCLES that are proven wonders \$35, \$40, for hard usage.

If you invest in one you will have a wheel for life.

Kramer Special \$60

Step in and see what we have in 2nd hand wheels. Many Bargains.

Let us do your Repair Work. We guarantee it.

Let Us Solve Your Shaving Troubles

We have equipped our department devoted to shaving necessities, with almost every known make of safety razors as well as strops, brushes, soaps, etc.

Come to us for these things.

**Homan & Company**  
INC.

MARIPOSA ST., NEAR VAN NESS BLVD.

Republican Advertisers Get Best Results

## WILLIAM ATWATER, PIONEER, IS DEAD

Resident of Fresno Since  
1885; Member  
of G. A. R.

William B. Atwater, 249 Glenn Avenue, a resident of this city since 1885, died at this residence yesterday at the age of 76 years. The date of the funeral will be announced later by Stephen & Bean.

Mr. Atwater was born in Minnesota, October 15, 1848. In 1861 he enlisted in the Civil War as a private in Company B, 8th Minnesota Infantry volunteers, and served through the remainder of the war. He was a member of the Atlantic Post of the G. A. R.

Moving to Fresno in 1885 he has made this city his place of residence since that time. He is survived by his wife, to whom he was married in 1869, one son, William B. Atwater Jr., of this city and two brothers, Charles L. Atwater of Maxflower, Arkansas, and George E. Atwater of Boise, Idaho.

## FRED DATO IN L. A. PLANS DEFENSE

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 14.—Fred Dato, brother-in-law of Colonel Esteban Cantu, military governor of Lower California, and under indictment by the federal grand jury on the charge of violating neutrality laws in conspiring in purchase and ship ten machine guns to Colonel Cantu, arrived here late today to consult attorneys for his defense. With the three others indicted with him, he will be called to plead to the charge in the United States district court on Monday.

## SONORA TO HOLD ELECTION

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 14.—Governor Adolfo de la Huerta of Sonora, has issued a proclamation calling an election for October 22, to name three delegates to the National Constitutional convention which has been called to meet in Queretaro on November 1 by General Carranza, Mexican Consul General. Delester here announced to-day:

## UNION DOCKMEN WORK AT TACOMA

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State Senator George F. Harding and Oscar De Priest, negro alderman of the Second ward, were implicated as well as Healey and Luthardt as exercising a restraining hand on the police captain in whose district had recently sprung up several night clubs in which whites and black men and drunk together. The resorts had been allowed to open, O'Brien testified, in spite of his written reports discrediting the character of their owners and urging that licenses be refused.

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O'Brien touched upon the issues of the campaign. In referring to the Mexican situation he quoted, "To sacrifice the life of one soldier because of the dollars invested in Mexico would be supreme criminal folly." He eulogized President Wilson for his maintenance of peace with the world when international questions were most complex. He cited figures showing the present prosperity of the country and brought into play statistics tending to show that war orders were only a small part of the prosperity reported in the East. He commended the child labor act as a most humanitarian measure and laid stress on the fact that it had not been put through by other administrations.

"I belong to that class of Democrats who took the Progressive Republicans at their word some eight or ten years ago when there seemed to be a prospect of breaking in with a solid phalanx of Republican votes by means of the progressive movement. The Progressives were advocating principles that the Democrats had been advocating for a generation or more. I have had perfect confidence in the disinterestedness and unselfish devotion to principle of practically all of the Progressive leaders with the one exception of the then president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt. Having protested so much and accomplished so little with his vast opportunities, I naturally concluded that with him it was a matter of self-seeking opportunity, but the then severe and uncompromising nature of his advocacy in his clear, definite and precise statement and advocacy of progressive principles.

No Progress Under Taft.

"Well, Taft was elected. But we had no more progressive legislation under his administration than had been secured under the seven years of Mr. Roosevelt. In other words, none at all. On the choice between Roosevelt and Taft, Wilson I was one of those who returned to the Democratic party and voted for that sterling figure, able statesman, patriot and courageous man of principle, who now occupies the position of chief executive of the United States, the Honorable Woodrow Wilson. He too announced himself as a progressive and instead of eleven years of practically nothing but talk that we had from Messrs. Roosevelt and Taft, Woodrow Wilson has given us three years crowned with the best and the strongest progressive legislation that the most forward-looking progressive could desire placed on the statute books.

"The federal reserve board act is the consummation of a 125 years of discussion, debate and study of the question of banking and currency. It has placed the matter of the people's banking facilities of currency and of credit, under the control of the people's government, instead of under the management of the private banker as it formerly had been."

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THE ECONOMY OF GOOD ROADS

One of California's greatest assets is her good roads. This doesn't mean that the state's splendid highways are merely ideal for pleasure-seeking motorists, but that they work for real economy in moving the crops and carrying on the business of the state generally.

How California is becoming the mecca of the Eastern tourist, who is ever on the lookout for delightful motor trips, is a well known story. The hotels and shops along the improved roadways in California have already experienced the impetus to their business resulting from the visits of the Eastern folks who have been attracted to California for their vacations.

The rural districts, above all others, have felt the benefits of good roads. The farmer reached by the new state highways is now able to move his products to market and to receive his supplies at a small fraction of the cost that obtained when roads were poor and at times closed to traffic.

Most of the \$18,000,000 voted six years ago for state highways has been spent. Many gaps are to be completed and many important laterals should be constructed. This work is provided for in the proposed bond issue of \$15,000,000 which will be amendment No. 3 on the ballot November 6th.

It is up to California to go ahead and complete the work so well begun. Everyone believing in the future of California should vote yes for good road amendment No. 3.

Good roads are the state's greatest asset, according to former Governor James N. Gillett, father of the state highway system, who has just issued a statement endorsing the proposed \$15,000,000 good road issue as follows:

"I hope that the bond issue of \$15,000,000 to complete the state highway system provided for by an act of the legislature on the 22nd day of March, 1919, will carry. At the time when I, as governor, advocated a bond issue of \$18,000,000, I knew it would not build the entire system provided for in the act, and I was fearful that if a larger amount was asked for that the bonds would be defeated. I felt confident that the roads built with the \$18,000,000 would prove a convincing argument in favor of a further bond issue necessary to finish the system proposed."

"Good roads are our greatest asset, and one of the best investments we can make."

"The amount that the people of this state pay each year in transportation over poor roads is enormous. With well constructed highways of easy grade, and with the use of the motor truck, the products of the farm and the supplies necessary for the rural districts can be delivered at a price that will no longer be burdensome. California is now recognized all over the country as having a splendid system of highways, and this, with our sub-tropical climate and magnificent scenery will bring thousands to our state for the pleasures of touring and sightseeing, and no one can estimate the benefits we derive from the advertising that this will bring us."

"Our state highway system has been started. I am sure every one who has occasion to use the roads already built feels just pride in them, and let us now use the money necessary to complete this important and beneficial work so that it can stand as that California started it in a grand and necessary public improvement and failed."

## AVALOS DEFEATS VILLISTA BAND

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mex., Oct. 14.—A report received here today from the Lazcano district of Chihuahua, north Texas, states that General Lorenzo Avalos, a former Villa commander, has met and defeated a command of Villa bandits at Tejillas and Los Tachos, in the Laguna district, killing Placido Carranza, and wounding his brother, Porfirio Carranza, both bandit chiefs.

A report from western Chihuahua says Villa has divided his forces, one command moving toward Madero and the other toward Namiquipa, which is 37 miles south of El Valle, the American outpost.

## UNION SUES CO. FOR STRIKE DUES

TACOMA, Oct. 14.—Fifty-five hundred longshoremen, supplied at the Pacific Alaska Navigation Company's dock this afternoon for work and were hired to unload and load general cargo on the steamer Admiral Bentley. Five hundred men worked with 35 union men.

This is the first work done by union longshoremen at any of the Tacoma docks since the strike was declared June 26.

## CHURCH AT VISALIA

A large crowd gathered in the Visalia municipal auditorium last night to hear the speech of Congressman Denver S. Church, candidate for re-election to Congress from the seventh district. Church chose as the subject of his speech the Federal Reserve Act passed during the Wilson administration.

The meeting was preceded by an automobile parade and a display of fireworks. The Visalia cornet band rendered a number of selections prior to the address of the congressman. Church spoke in part as follows:

**STORE**  
For Rent  
in  
Republican Bldg.  
ON  
TULARE STREET  
FROM  
DECEMBER 1ST  
SIZE  
25x75 FEET  
Electric Light, Steam Heat, Vault,  
APPLY AT  
REPUBLICAN BUSINESS OFFICE



## Soda Service That Satisfies The Most Fastidious

The Owl's soda service is more than merely clean—it is immaculate in every detail.

Every precaution is taken to protect you when you drink at the Owl's soda fountain.

We do it well—we use the best methods we can learn or can invent.

Our laws regarding our soda service are very stringent. We insist on absolute cleanliness, and the trained men who serve you have the enthusiasm to help us attain that ideal. We use the Vortex sanitary service—individual soda cups.

"Genuine" is the slogan at our fountain. We use only genuine coca-cola, genuine Hires' root beer, genuine Horlick's malted milk, genuine Van Houten's cocoa, etc.

Our soda fountain is the most up-to-date soda apparatus in Fresno.

Everything you drink and eat is protected against dust, flies and germ life. Our service satisfies the most fastidious.

All the newest ideas in delicious sundaes, ice creams, sherbets and sodas. We use only the best fruit, the richest cream, the purest flavoring—the very best of everything.

We also serve hot coffee and tea, cocoa and chocolate. Dainty lunches each day from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Be an Owl soda customer and be assured of purity and quality in what you eat and drink.

All our lady customers and friends are invited to visit our ladies' rest room. Many conveniences and comforts are provided.

**The Owl Drug Co.**  
J and Tulare Streets

## GRAPE STAKES

Direct From Our Woods to You

Being producers we can save you money  
on any quantity of

## No. 1 Split Coast Redwood Stakes

the strongest and most durable obtainable.  
We deliver to your nearest railroad siding.

Write today--now--for full information  
and prices on the quantity you need.

Let us figure your next lumber bill.  
There will be a money-saving for you.

## GRAHAM LUMBER Co.

Our office, 817-823 Eye St., will be open on Saturday, Oct. 21st, 1916

P. O. Box 119  
FRESNO

1403 Chronicle Building  
SAN FRANCISCO

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O'Brien touched upon the issues of the campaign. In referring to the Mexican situation he quoted, "To sacrifice the life of one soldier because of the dollars invested in Mexico would be supreme criminal folly." He eulogized President Wilson for his maintenance of peace with the world when international questions were most complex. He cited figures showing the present prosperity of the country and brought into play statistics tending to show that war orders were only a small part of the prosperity reported in the East. He commended the child labor act as a most humanitarian measure and laid stress on the fact that it had not been put through by other administrations.

"I belong to that class of Democrats who took the Progressive Republicans at their word some eight or ten years ago when there seemed to be a prospect of breaking in with a solid phalanx of Republican votes by means of the progressive movement. The Progressives were advocating principles that the Democrats had been advocating for a generation or more. I have had perfect confidence in the disinterestedness and unselfish devotion to principle of practically all of the Progressive leaders with the one exception of the then president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt. Having protested so much and accomplished so little with his vast opportunities, I naturally concluded that with him it was a matter of self-seeking opportunity, but the then severe and uncompromising nature of his advocacy in his clear, definite and precise statement and advocacy of progressive principles.

No Progress Under Taft.

"Well, Taft was elected. But we had no more progressive legislation under his administration than had been secured under the seven years of Mr. Roosevelt. In other words, none at all. On the choice between Roosevelt and Taft, Wilson I was one of those who returned to the Democratic party and voted for that sterling figure, able statesman, patriot and courageous man of principle, who now occupies the position of chief executive of the United States, the Honorable Woodrow Wilson. He too announced himself as a progressive and instead of eleven years of practically nothing but talk that we had from Messrs. Roosevelt and Taft, Woodrow Wilson has given us three years crowned with the best and the strongest progressive legislation that the most forward-looking progressive could desire placed on the statute books.

"The federal reserve board act is the consummation of a 125 years of discussion, debate and study of the question of banking and currency. It has placed the matter of the people's banking facilities of currency and of credit, under the control of the people's government, instead of the management of the private banker as it formerly had been."

THE ECONOMY OF GOOD ROADS

One of California's greatest assets is her good roads. This doesn't mean that the state's splendid highways are merely ideal for pleasure-seeking motorists, but that they work for real economy in moving the crops and carrying on the business of the state generally.

How California is becoming the mecca of the Eastern tourist, who is ever on the lookout for delightful motor trips, is a well known story. The hotels and shops along the improved roadways in California have already experienced the impetus to their business resulting from the visits of the Eastern folks who have been attracted to California for their vacations.

The rural districts, above all others, have felt the benefits of good roads. The farmer reached by the new state highways is now able to move his products to market and to receive his supplies at a small fraction of the cost that obtained when roads were poor and at times closed to traffic.

Most of the \$18,000,000 voted six years ago for state highways has been spent. Many gaps are to be completed and many important laterals should be constructed. This work is provided for in the proposed bond issue of \$15,000,000 which will be amendment No. 3 on the ballot November 6th.

It is up to California to go ahead and complete the work so well begun. Everyone believing in the future of California should vote yes for good road amendment No. 3.

Good roads are the state's greatest asset, according to former Governor James N. Gillett, father of the state highway system,

## HENRY MILLER, CATTLE KING DIES AT AGE OF NINETY YEARS

(Continued from Page 1)

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## Much Litigation

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But Miller before his death had secured titles to his land and had reduced his business to a smooth-working organization with central office:

in San Francisco in charge of his son-in-law.

Miller once owned the land on which is now situated the largest cities of the San Joaquin Valley. Some of his lands are in the richest part of the already developed oilfields of California; but he refused to spend a cent to dig wells.

"Maybe oil is there," Miller would say when asked why he did not sink wells. "But if the water hasn't been there and isn't going to stay to it."

Henry Miller did know the cattle business from one end to the other. He said he had made \$20,000,000 and more in the cattle and sheep business and no one ever doubted his statement.

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The President in his letter declared he had been advised by the war department that a withdrawal of the militia at any time since they were sent to the border "would in all human likelihood have been followed by fresh aggressions from Mexico upon the lives and property of the people of the United States."

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In his letter the President paid a high tribute to the character of the militiamen on the border and denied that any organizations were being kept there to perfect their military training.

The President's letter follows in large part:

"My Dear Governor Whitman: I have received your letter of September 20 and have taken up with the secretary of war the situation as it affects the presence of New York troops on the border. From the beginning of the difficulty which necessitated the call for the militia, I have been deeply sensitive of the inconvenience caused to the members of these citizen military organizations by their separation from their families and from their ordinary business engagements and pursuits.

"In order to mitigate these encumbrances the War department is sending to the border from time to time militia which have not participated in the service there, and as each fresh contingent goes for return to their home stations and mustering out such units as in his judgment can best be spared. This policy will distribute this duty over as wide area as possible and make its burden fall as equally as is possible upon the organized militia forces. It has already resulted in the return of a number of New York organizations.

## Danger Continues.

"The emergency which led to the call of the militia was, as defined in my call of June 18, the possibility of aggression from Mexico and the protection of our frontier. This emergency still unhappily exists, and I am advised by the military authorities that the withdrawal of the militia at any time from the date of its original call up to and including the present would in all likelihood have been followed by fresh aggressions from Mexico upon the lives and property of the people of the United States. The militia have, therefore, been used and are being used to repel invasion, and are rendering services of the highest quality and most urgently needed characterize to their country.

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"For Things That Are American", But Is for Peace

Advocate's League of Nations as Surety for Peace

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The president discussed what he declared was the attitude toward war and peace of different elements of the Republican party.

"I understand from the leaders of the Republican party that nothing has been done right," he said. "They do not say that the thing done was always wrong, but the way in which it was done was always wrong. They do not venture to say, that is, the private counsel does not venture to say that we wanted anything but peace; but they would have preferred some other way, not disclosed, of obtaining peace."

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Wilson reiterated previous declarations that it is almost impossible to do anything in the field of foreign affairs because foreign nations "have led us to believe that a dominant element in the Republican party is in favor of drawing the United States into war and they have been told, with abundant evidence that it is probable, that if the Republicans succeed, we shall enter upon a policy of exploitation of our neighbors in Mexico."

Continuing his discussion of foreign affairs, Wilson declared that although the leaders of the Republican party demand that the rights of Americans be protected everywhere, on one occasion the "Republican machine was able to compel a majority of its members in the House of Representatives to vote that American citizens had no right to travel on the high seas."

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He asserted that the forces of reaction are in control of the Republicans in Congress.

Vance McCormick, chairman of the Democratic national committee, presided at the meeting, and A. Mitchell Palmer, Democratic national committee man from Pennsylvania, introduced Wilson. The delegation, which came here on eight special trains, constituted the largest audience which has heard the President speak at Shadow Lawn. After the speech the President shook hands with everybody present.

LUMBER MILL CLOSES  
SILVERTON, Ore., Oct. 14.—The mill of the Silverton Lumber Company here was closed down tonight, due to the ear shortage. Two hundred men were thrown out of work.

# FOR 10 Days Only

I will make to your individual measure, Suit or Overcoat, of this season's latest fabrics, for \$5 down and \$2.50 a week until paid for.



I carry the largest stock of woolens in the San Joaquin Valley, including all the latest shades and weaves of the season and the most fastidious can be pleased.

Don't forget that I occupy my own building and having a very small overhead expense combined with buying woolens for two stores, this all enables me to save you from \$10 to \$15 on your Suit or Overcoat. Come in and see the largest tailoring establishment in the valley.

## D. YEZDAN

The Tailor With 16 Years of Square Dealings Backing Him

2025 Mariposa Street

Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed

1115 K Street

## FRESNO'S YESTERDAYS

(Continued from Page 4)  
Jers and Robbins pitch for Fresno, Gunn and McCredie for Portland.

The Sweet Wine and Brandy "Guar-  
ders" Association meets in monthly  
session, with W. A. Whaley as chair-  
man.

City Councilman A. E. Sunderland  
announces intention of resigning from  
board of trustees.

### LET PUBLIC USE THE AUDITORIUM

Editor Republican.—The article which you printed from me in last Sunday's Republican, suggesting a modification in the charges for the use of Fresno auditorium, has caused considerable comment, most of it very favorable to the sentiment there expressed. A few have thought that \$10 a night possibly might not be enough; many think the auditorium ought to be free to all meetings of a public character to which no admittance charge is made. I myself am not convinced that it should be entirely free for all occasions. The City Trustees have used good judgment in granting free use, and we believe there is no cause for complaint on that score. But \$40 for the use of public property for one evening of about three hours is not a reasonable and just charge. It is the people's auditorium and it should be used by them at all reasonable times and at reasonable rates. It may be said in regard to political meetings, that they do not constitute a public use. I maintain, however, that such use is public, for no matter what party calls a meeting, members of all other parties attend. The public needs public teaching on government. We should have public debates on live questions. Many men could make good suggestions on city and county government, and would do so if the auditorium were open on a fair charge.

I have learned that the janitor is paid a monthly salary of \$70, and all things are now the hall is not used on an average of once a week—some say once a month. The lighting costs \$2 or \$3 on a four-hour basis, hence the suggestion of \$10 a night for three hours would seem fair and more advantageous to the city than renting it for \$40 a night at intervals of two weeks or longer. I trust that something will be done to change things so that the people may use their property.

JOHN WEATHERBY,  
Fresno, October 14, 1916.

### The Best Work Only

Fine  
Shirts  
Collars  
Etc.  
A Specialty

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### Fresno Steam Laundry

J. H. Egan

Our employees receive the very best wages and treatment. They are happy and contented. Working conditions are ideal here.



### We're in Business to Save Your Soles

Bring your sick shoes to us. We make "new" shoes out of old ones. Your feet will please you after you put them inside of your comfortable "new" ones. Our work is always "Special"—the quickest and best in town. If your shoes look sick, you look sick. We are experienced shoe doctors—no cure, no pay.

SHOE MENDING IS OUR BUSINESS

A. B. ROSENBERG, Prop.

### Electric Shoe Repairing Co.

SOLE SAVING STATION No. 1

1234 J St. 2 Doors from Engine House No. 1

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2025 Mariposa Street

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## FRESNO'S YESTERDAYS

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# MOTORING PROBLEMS SOLVED For REPUBLICAN READERS

About three weeks ago I had differential filled with grease, and ever since I noted that quite an amount of it leaked out through the right-hand blade of a 1916 overdrive. How may I locate trouble and remedy?

Ans.—It seems wheel and see if left wheel is in place in axle tube. If it is missing or badly worn one must be provided or the amount of grease in differential must be reduced. A heavier grease than the one you are using would also help to reduce the trouble.

The lights in my car are not as strong and bright as formerly. I can find no cause for that except that in running the motor thereby charging the batteries, all the cells in the batteries bubble and gas freely, except one which does not gas at all and which indicates to me that that cell needs recharging. Do you think this cell is the cause of the lights being dim, and if so, how can I restore it to healthy condition? An answer through the motoring page will oblige.

Ans.—Although you do not state so, we assume that you keep the battery filled with water. Otherwise your trouble would be due to a leaky cell. It is possible that the plates are short circuited. This would reduce the current and make the lights burn dimly. Would be advisable to have the battery inspected and repaired without delay.

Please answer the following in your motorist column:

I have a 1915 Ford car, also an automobile equipped with generator and battery, and desire to equip my Ford with a storage battery for lighting. Could I charge the battery for the Ford from the other car? Also, could these batteries be changed from one car to the other? I will appreciate your advice and information.

Ans.—The battery on the Ford car could be charged by the other system, but it would not be economical to run the engine just to charge the other battery. You would best proceed as follows: Get a battery of the same capacity as the one with your starting and lighting system, and if possible, as portable as it will then fit into the same space as the other. Use one of these batteries on the charging system until it is charged and then exchange with the one on the Ford car. This will be found to work out very successfully in practice.

I find if a Ford car is jacked up behind and thrown in low gear the left rear wheel only will spin, and likewise in reverse the right wheel will remain stationary, while the left will spin, but in high gear both spin. From these facts some contend that the left wheel only does all the pulling in low and reverse gear. Please let me know if this is the case.

I wish to know this for the reason that if this is true it will be best in long roads to give the left wheel the hardest work when pulling in low gear.

## New Reduced Prices on TIRES

Goods shipped to all points  
C. O. D. Money refunded  
on goods returned intact  
within one week.

### PRICES

	Plain	Gray	Red
28x3	\$ 6.55	\$ 7.75	\$ 9.95
30x3	6.95	8.15	10.10
30x3 1-2	8.95	10.10	12.35
31x3 1-2	9.15	10.15	12.40
32x3 1-2	9.95	12.25	13.45
34x3 1-2	10.95	12.30	12.55
36x3 1-2	12.05	12.40	12.75
30x4	13.20	12.80	13.10
31x4	13.85	13.25	13.50
32x4	14.05	13.95	13.80
33x4	14.70	13.10	13.40
34x4	14.95	13.15	13.50
35x4	15.65	13.20	13.80
36x4	15.85	13.30	13.70
34x4 1-2	20.25	3.65	4.30
35x4 1-2	20.85	3.95	4.35
36x4 1-2	21.25	4.10	4.50
37x4 1-2	21.90	4.15	4.60
35x5	23.65	4.70	5.20
36x5	23.95	4.95	5.35
37x5	24.90	4.95	5.45
Special price on 36x4 1-2			\$ 17.10

Prices subject to change without notice.

Open From 8 to 12 Sunday Morning

## Automobile Tire Co.

No Other Branch in This City  
1261-1263 EYE ST.  
HOTEL FRESNO BLDG.

E. N. Moore, Branch Mgr.  
Phone 3178

533 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco  
1587 Broadway, Oakland  
2nd and B Sts., San Diego

The Oldest Automobile Tire Jobbing Concern in the United States, and the Largest in the World.

## AUTOMOBILE SECOND HAND

## ENGINES

1, 2, 4 and 6 cylinder, from  
\$15.00 to \$300.00

Little Automobile Co.

431 Van Ness Ave., Near McAllister

SAN FRANCISCO

Automobile Wrecking House

Used and Rebuilt Cars

Auto Parts, Accessories

THE WOODWARD COMPANY—FRESNO

THE WOODWARD COMPANY—FRESNO

# We Have Added the Cole to Our Line— Knowing It to Be America's Greatest Car Value

## We Chose the Cole From 11 Different Makes

We were offered our choice of 11 different makes of cars selling at the same or higher prices than the COLE.

We investigated these cars thoroughly, gave them the severest kinds of tests, and found out what actual users thought of them. We even went so far as to investigate the financial standing of many of these companies as we knew we could not afford to sell any car—no matter how good it might be—that might be taken off the market in a year or two.

We found the COLE company to be strong financially. We found the COLE car to be giving universal satisfaction to users everywhere.

In none of the other 10 cars which we investigated did we find so much real value—so much hidden value—so many refinements and niceties of engineering as we found in the COLE.

In no other car did we find such a smooth, steady stream of power or such easy riding qualities.

We made a closer study of 11 high priced cars than you as a purchaser of a single car could possibly afford to make. And we chose the COLE as the best car we could offer you.

The car is here for your inspection. The price is \$1745.00 delivered here completely equipped. We ask you to look it over and test it piece by piece and part by part with more expensive cars. You be the judge of its value.

## 8 Years of Successful Car Building

The Cole Motor Car Co., of Indianapolis, has been building cars for eight years. They are now building 8-cylinder cars only—concentrating their eight years of experience in one chassis with five different styles of bodies.

The Cole Eight now enters its third year. Two consecutive seasons have assured its dominant position both in the trade and with the motoring public. Its fundamental features remain and to them have been added those refinements of body design and equipment evolved in the development of Cole engineering.

Would thank you for answering this to my column next Sunday:

I have a 1915 Ford runabout. On opening the cutout one of the explosions is much louder and heard distinctly above the others. This is more noticeable after the car has gained speed. Motor misses considerably until thoroughly warmed up. However, it then runs evenly. A new set of spark plugs has just been put in. What causes this, and how should it be remedied?

Ans.—The trouble may be in one of the vibrators or coils which does not give as hot a spark as the others. It may be a leak in the inlet manifold, giving some cylinders a defective mixture. Spark gaps may not be set right in plugs. By going over these points carefully you should be able to remove the trouble.

Now that winter is coming in I should like to know what is the best preparation on the market to prevent the water from freezing in the radiator. Are any of them injurious? If so, how can I tell which ones are injurious and which ones safe?

Ans.—There may be anti-freezing mixtures for sale which are not injurious, but most of them contain calcium chloride, which eats away the solder holding the radiator together. Glycerine is used by some, but it rots the rubber tubing. The only thing we can recommend is denatured alcohol in the proportion of one to three. Measure the water in the cooling system and you will know how much alcohol to put in. Be careful of leeks, never fill the radiator quite full, and add alcohol occasionally, as it evaporates readily and must be replaced.

Please let me know how to stop a leak in a radiator. It keeps dripping all the time and I have to refill it two or three times a day.

Ans.—You fail to state what type of radiator you have. A cellular radiator may be repaired temporarily by plugging both ends of the tube with a piece of cork. If the leak is at the surface where it can be reached a drop of solder may be all that is necessary. A tubular radiator is hard to stop leaking, but your supply dealer has a preparation which is to be dissolved in the hot water in the radiator. As it leaks out it gum up the leak. Use a teaspoonful of linseed meal, but it is not to clog the radiator to plug. As soon as possible the radiator should be properly repaired by a competent workman.

Please let me know how to stop a leak in my engine. I have a breathing tube on a lot of gas, but doesn't seem to take any in. Is this anything serious? Please tell me what a breathing tube is for.

Ans.—The breathing tube on my engine lets out a lot of gas, but doesn't seem to take any in. Is this anything serious? Please tell me what a breathing tube is for.

Ans.—The breathing tube is to let air into the crank case and let it out again as the pistons move up and down, so as to avoid back-pressure against them. If there is much air coming out it shows that the gas is leaking by the pistons. On an old motor this is the result of wear. On a new motor the piston rings are probably gummed. Test for loss of compression. Piston rings may be loosened by pouring in half a teaspoonful of kerosene and shaking the engine. A worn cylinder can only be restored by grinding. This also will require a larger sized piston and rings.

I have been advised to paint my tires with some one of the white paints on the market for that purpose. Please let me know if it will prolong the life of the tire as some claim.

Ans.—The paint you mention serves merely to cover the outside of the tire and to improve its appearance, but can have no effect on the interior. It does not even close up the small cuts in the tread. Its main purpose is to add to the appearance of the car.

Ans.—It is difficult to start the motor when cold mornings. Can you give me some cold weather hints that will help get the engine started? I would appreciate them very much, as I have no starter on my car and do not enjoy starting it.

Ans.—The following hints may help you. If starting is not sufficient, warm distributor, let wrapping not cloth, come out in hot water, around the



**\$1745 Here**  
70 Horsepower, Eight Cylinder,  
Seven Passenger Touring Car.  
Aisleway Between Front Seats  
—127-Inch Wheel Base.

## The Touring Car

True to its forebears in the winning beauty of its contours and coloring and in its impressive bigness, yet light weight, this Cole Eight allure the eye from the very first moment of your inspection to the last look of the bystander. Its ample seven-passenger capacity, convenient center control and the evident care and finish in every detail command it at once as a car of distinction.

The two auxiliary seats disappear completely when not needed. Front seats are divided by a wide, floor-level aisleway. Rear seat is full 47 inches wide. Upholstery is of rich, first quality, genuine, long-grain leather. Springs are unusually long, semi-elliptic, oil-tapered, and fitted with individually self-lubricating leaves.

Quiet and smooth at sixty miles per hour as at sixty, this car has revealed itself to Cole users as an "amazing surprise."

In the matter of acceleration it is beyond adjectives. A jump from five to twenty-five miles per hour on high in nine seconds would be phenomenal in any car but this. The Cole does it easily.

The motor is a masterpiece. Registering above 10 horsepower, it is the latest Cole type, with full Delco system of electric cranking, lighting and ignition; special Cole Stromberg carburetor, and Stewart vacuum fuel system.

## The Tuxedo Roadster

The Cole Tuxedo Roadster stands apart from other cars of its type. There is ample room in its uniquely-shaped body for four people. Its exceptional storage compartment accommodates the maximum of luggage; a wide carpeted aisleway divides the front seats, and dash equipment, the pump lever, control set and the distinctive mechanical details of the touring car are duplicated throughout.

These Cole models are delivered completely equipped. The chassis carries all of the mechanical features of the touring car.

THE  
WOODWARD  
COMPANY  
J. KERN SIS.  
FRESNO



## Maxwell Service

Don't buy any car before finding out what service you can get when you need it.

When you do need a replacement part, you need it *immediately*—not tomorrow or in a few days, but *at once*.

Remember this—all Maxwell dealers and branches carry in stock a full supply of Maxwell parts. If you have a minor mishap and require a new part, the Maxwell dealer can fix you up without delay!

This is important. Ask any experienced motorist. Maxwell Service is a vital part of the Maxwell Organization.

San Joaquin Valley Distributor  
**J. C. PHELAN**  
FRESNO

Roadster \$380; Touring Car \$505; Cabriolet \$665; Town Car \$715; Sedan \$805. Fully equipped, including electric starter and lights. All parts 1/2 to 1/4 price.

AUTOMOBILE SECOND  
HAND

ENGINES

1, 2, 4 and 6 cylinder, from

\$15.00 to \$300.00

Little Automobile Co.

431 Van Ness Ave., Near McAllister

SAN FRANCISCO

Automobile Wrecking House

Used and Rebuilt Cars

Auto Parts, Accessories

# Old Established Honest And Reliable The Cut Rate Dentists

Dr. Kleiser And Associates

1031 JAY STREET  
FRESNO AND

1421—19th St.  
Bakersfield.

## PAINLESS

UP-TO-DATE  
SCIENTIFIC  
HIGH GRADE

## DENTISTRY

A Set of Teeth Better Than  
the Rest

Your impression taken in the  
morning and plates finished  
the same day, if desired.

### Complete Electrical Equipment

—enables me to produce a beauti-  
ful set of teeth which I guarantee  
in every particular at one-half the  
price of other dentists.

A great merchant commands the  
best trade because his goods are  
best and prices are dependable. My  
big dental business is alive and  
prospering because I give the best  
dentistry for the least money.

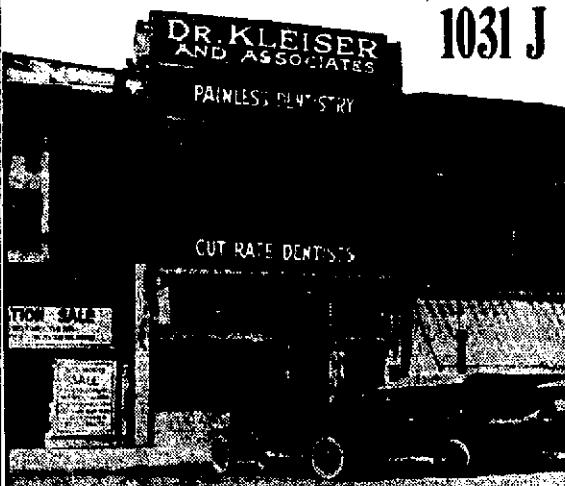
Take them in time and you will  
have both your teeth and money, as  
well as suffering.

My methods of operating are as  
nearly painless as it is possible for  
the most scientific dentists in the  
country to make it.

Be sure you are in the right  
place.

1031 Jay St., Fresno

This Is The Dental Office Your Neighbors Are Talking  
About When They Say "It's Really Painless"



1031 J St., Fresno      Opposite Wormser  
Furniture Store

Protect YOUR teeth and your children's teeth. Keep  
them clean. It's a duty too much neglected.

Few of us appreciate the importance of sound CLEAN  
teeth.

I know what it would mean to this nation if the teeth of  
children could be properly cared for and kept in order  
throughout life.

The actual increase in efficiency, in cash value to the na-  
tion would amount to thousands of millions of dollars.

A "Guaranteed to Fit"  
Set of Teeth Five  
Dollars

YOUR TEETH EXAMINED  
WITHOUT COST

At once—now—let our specialists  
examine your teeth and give you the  
cost for their repair. You will be  
pleased with our fair prices and satis-  
fied with our work.

We're the leading dentists  
of the San Joaquin Valley —  
Fresno, Visalia, Bakersfield.

THE BEST FOR THE LEAST  
—THAT'S TRUE ECONOMY

The fairness with which we treat  
every patient, whether it be a matter  
of a simple filling, or the most diffi-  
cult bridge work makes it possible for  
you to get the most for your money if  
we do your dentistry.

We don't advertise cheap dentistry  
—and we are not doing that kind—  
neither is that the kind you should  
buy—but our offices can be relied upon  
to supply the very best, at prices  
most reasonable.

We save your teeth.  
We save your health.  
We save your money.  
We replace lost teeth and guarantee  
them to give satisfaction.

At 1031 Jay St.  
Stairway Entrance



Dr. Kleiser  
AND ASSOCIATES  
CUT RATE DENTISTS

1031  
Jay St.

Opposite  
Phone Drug  
Co.

NO ROOF

## WILSON ARRAIGNS

### LIQUOR TRADE SCATHINGLY

Former Socialist Mayor  
of Berkeley Talks to  
Big Audience

Makes Strong Argument  
in Favor of Amendments  
No. 1 and 2

A scathing arraignment of the liquor  
traffic was delivered last night before  
a large audience in the Fresno  
Auditorium by J. Stitt Wilson, former  
Socialist mayor of Berkeley, now a  
strong campaigner for the California  
Dry Federation.

"The liquor traffic is a curse to the  
human body," cried Wilson. "It in-  
volves in six months, what we spend  
millions annually to build up, instead  
of being an aid to human progress, it  
is a barrier, a brake, a hindrance, a  
menace."

Part of Wilson's speech follows:

"The supreme meaning of civilization  
is human progress and the improve-  
ment of the character and quality  
of mankind. This has been a long,  
slow and arduous process. The great-  
est men of the race have been those  
who contributed the most to this sac-  
red process and the greatest move-  
ments of history are those that lift,  
emancipate and elevate mankind.

"After thousands of years of cost-  
liest effort, our race has now come to  
a conscious attempt to improve the  
race, conserve health and strength,  
enhance and glorify human life, to give  
the greatest possible chance in the  
downstream to live a complete human  
existence."

"The twentieth century is like a  
judgment day. Every activity, institu-  
tion, religion and politics will be  
judged by its contribution to the hap-  
piness, progress and perfection of hu-  
man beings."

"The liquor traffic must stand be-  
fore this crucial judgment of the race."

"What is the liquor traffic, in any  
form or degree, doing to perfect the  
body, improve the mind or enhance the  
character of human beings?"

"What is the liquor traffic doing  
right now to enhance the intelligence,  
efficiency or moral progress of the peo-  
ple?"

"Is the liquor traffic a help or a hind-  
rance to this arduous struggle of the  
race for improvement?"

"There is but one answer to these  
questions. The subject is not debat-  
able. The evidence is sufficient, over-  
whelming and unanswerable. The li-  
quor traffic, weighed in the balance  
of human progress, is found wanting."

"The liquor traffic is a curse to the  
human body, reducing its energy, en-  
ergetizing the powers, destroying the  
vital organs, fostering disease, in-  
creasing mortality and sowing the  
seeds of decay and death. The liquor  
business is a menace to physical ef-  
ficiency of the body—the temple of the  
Living God."

"The liquor business is almost a  
crime against the human mind. The  
brain and nervous system is the power  
house of the human being. The li-  
quor business dynamites the power  
house and reduces the occupant to a  
junk heap on the street to be picked  
up by the police."

"We spend millions upon millions  
annually to train and educate the  
wonderful powers of the human mind.  
The saloon can undo in six months  
the entire work done by parents and  
teachers and all civilizing agencies in  
twenty years. The liquor traffic is a  
blight to the human intellect and  
mental efficiency."

"As with the body and mind, so with  
the character. The liquor business is  
the one business of the state that  
knowingly and openly plays with hu-  
man souls, and for the sake of profit  
puts its damning curse on human char-  
acter. The saloon is the one localized  
destroyer of human responsibility. The  
liquor business is a moral pest. And its  
attack on the spiritual progress of the  
race is not incidental, but constant  
and inevitable."

"The liquor traffic cannot stand up  
before the simplest test of the  
twentieth century—Instead of being an  
aid to human progress, it is a barrier,  
a brake, a hindrance, a menace. At  
best it is a nuisance and a public pest.  
At worst it is a legalized crime against  
human welfare."

Use of the Liquor Traffic

"Every man and woman in the com-  
munity is performing some useful  
labor. The baker gives us bread, the  
butcher meat. The photographer, the  
dentist, the teacher, the builder, the  
drayman, the motorman, the mechanic,  
the doctor, the day-laborer—every one  
is performing a service we must have.  
"For what earthly use is the saloon-  
keeper? Will the wheels of industry,  
of labor, or of the propagation of hu-  
manity stop if he stopped? Can  
he stand up and tell the saloon-keepers  
what he is doing that is of any use  
to any man, woman or child? Is he  
any good in the home, the city or the  
state? Is he as useful as a horse in  
a wagon, or a watchdog at the back  
door? No. He is a useless parasite,  
a destroyer. He dare not stand up and  
make a plea to be allowed any longer  
to curse the human race in the ad-  
vancing twentieth century."

By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them

"The liquor business is the only  
business in the state that is ashamed  
of its product. The auto agent boasts  
of his particular auto, the teacher of  
his student; the baker of his bread;  
the mason of his wall, and the gardener  
of his flowers; and so with every  
honest and worthy job. But the pro-  
duct of the liquor traffic is a disgrace  
to the human race. Every fruit of  
the liquor traffic is a shame. It re-  
duces the whole human race that it  
reaches to inefficiency and degeneracy.  
At a still greater degree of activity it  
visits its crowd of drunks into the  
streets. The city of Los Angeles alone  
picked up 21,000 drunks last year."

"But if you want the finished product  
of the liquor traffic, you must go to  
bars and penitentiaries, to insane asyl-  
ums and poushous. There they pine  
in confinement and rave in delirium  
and cover the ranges of extreme and  
degraded poverty."

"The liquor business is not ashamed  
of its natural and inevitable fruit. It  
has the audacity to ask us to permit  
it to continue under law its nefarious  
business."

"In other businesses human life is  
sometimes endangered, and sometimes  
lost. But that is incidental. The  
liquor business is the only and only  
business in the State of California  
whose business is to degrade human life,  
to destroy human efficiency, and  
to pollute the source of the stream  
of human progress."

See our amendments

No. 1 and No. 2. Make this business  
illegal and unconstitutional. Take  
away from one business the right to  
exist as a legalized destroyer of every  
high and sacred interest of the human  
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## How to Keep Well, Talks on Health

By DR. W. A. EVANS  
Professor of Hygiene  
In Northwestern University and Former Health  
Commissioner of Chicago

### CENTENARIANS IN IRELAND.

Recently a correspondent asked a question which predicted a fact that there was an unusually large number of very old people—more than 100 years old—in Ireland. In replying I stated that I did not know of proof that there was an unequal number of centenarians in Ireland. A very courteous Irish gentleman differed with me, saying that there were more centenarians in Ireland proportionate to population than in any other country in the world, and that the reason was to be found in the simple diet of the old time people and especially in the custom of eating bread containing a good deal of bran.

I promised to investigate for him. As the result of that investigation I am sure that there are other countries with more centenarians than Ireland holds. The report of the registrar general of Ireland shows in 1911 there were 1,511 people over 95 years of age in a population of 4,320,240. In that year there were 72,157 deaths, of which 461 were of people 95 years of age and up. Of these 461, 123 were reported as being over 100 years of age.

The figures quoted above, while not possible owing to the absence of public records for remote periods, but on secondary inquiries having been made as regards persons returned during the recent years as centenarians, it was found the age was correctly stated in almost every instance so far as the records could ascertain.

The figures quoted above show that about 30 out of each 10,000 of the population are 95 years of age or over and

16 out of each 10,000 deaths are deaths of centenarians.

How do these figures compare with other figures? I have not been able to make an absolute comparison because of several defects in the statistical data. In addition to the inaccuracies due to faulty registration one hundred years ago there is the trouble which comes from a tendency to lump old people into 85 years and over and in one table; 75 years and over, and 95 years in still other tables. Oliver's United States Census Office Life Tables for ten registration states in 1910 shows that for each 100,000 persons born 40 become centenarians. This is at the rate of 4 per 10,000. Of each 1,000 persons 100 years old living at the beginning of the year 463 would die before the end of the year.

But America is a young nation, but little over a century old, and, therefore but few centenarians are to be expected among its people. We expect to find more centenarians per million population in a young country or in a country where the population is increasing rapidly. In the United States, as well as we can judge, the population is increasing at the rate of about a million a year; the death rate is around 16 and the birth rate around 25.5. The annual increase is nearly 100,000,000. The annual increase from excess of births over deaths is the remainder of the growth is due to excess nearly three-quarters of a million. The immigration over emigration.

In Ireland the death rate is 23; the death rate is 16.46; the population is 4,320,240. The excess of births over deaths would indicate an increase of population

## SILVA IN FIGHT TO OBTAIN CHILD

### Wife Will Not Leave Affinity; Couple Found in Portland

The refusal of Mrs. Tony Silva to leave her affinity, Steve Diemon, with whom she left Fresno two years ago has led the husband to apply for the custody of their child through the juvenile court in Portland. Yesterday Chief Goehring received a telegram asking for information as to the character of Silva's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Silva, 1449 F street, with whom the husband asks that the court entrust the child.

In refusing to go back to her husband, Mrs. Silva is said to have declared that she preferred to remain with Diemon. A second child has been born since the couple left Fresno. The child is a month old. Diemon has left Portland, having obtained information that Silva had traced him to that city.

Since his wife disappeared from here two years ago, Silva has followed her from city to city, starting at Reno, Nevada.

Two weeks ago he applied to the police in Albany, Oregon for aid, and through them learned that the couple had left but a few days before for Portland.

The couple have gone under the name of Silva, which they established by the license issued to the husband on the day of his marriage.

of about 29,000 a year. However, we find that the population of Ireland decreased at the rate of 60,000 a year for many years. This is now decreasing at the rate of 25,000 a year. This is due to an excess of emigration over immigration, a heavy birth rate, a high death rate, a heavy emigration rate, a decreasing population make for a population in which there is a preponderance of old people as compared with a young country growing in population, as in the United States, and quite independently of the effect of the foods customarily eaten in the two countries. A fairer comparison, therefore, is between Ireland and some of the older countries of Europe.

The number of people over 75 years of age per million inhabitants in different countries is as follows: England and Wales, 13.5; Scotland, 15; Ireland, 21.3; Denmark, 25; Norway, 29; Sweden, 25.5; Finland, 14; Russia, 12.5; Austria, 13.5; Hungary, 11.5; Switzerland, 16; Germany, 16.5; Holland, 15.3; Belgium, 20.5; France, 24; Spain, 14.5; Italy, 17; Bulgaria, 18; Servia, 11; Australia, 11; Canada, 16; United States, 12.

In Norway, Sweden and France the people over 85 years of age constitute 3 per cent of the total population. In Denmark and Belgium they constitute 7 per cent of the total population. In Ireland, Switzerland, Holland, and perhaps in Bulgaria they make up 8 per cent; in England and Wales, 7 per cent; in Russia, 6; Hungary and Austria, 4 per cent.

There are said to be 100 centenarians in Japan for each million people, but when we deal with Japan we must always remember Kitamoto's statement that very little is known about the population of Japan in those provinces which are backward.

These figures do not indicate that the Irish people are the longest lived of all peoples.

Mitchnikoff quotes extensively from Chemin, "who," he says, "brought together the ancient and new records on the centenarians of all countries up to the end of the nineteenth century." Mitchnikoff, does not allude to evidence of unusual longevity of the Irish people as shown in Chemin's studies. Chemin found 6,455 centenarians in Servia, Bulgaria, and Roumania, and Ornstein found 278 persons over 95 years of age among the 2,000,000 Greeks. Chemin wrote: "Although these figures appear to be exaggerated, it is undoubtedly the case that the pure, keen air of the Balkans and the pastoral or agricultural life of the natives predisposed to old age." Chemin wrote that in the commune of Sournia and in the department of the Somme, both in France, there is a disproportionate number of very old people.

Saudny of England, in his book on old age, makes no reference to centenarians in Ireland. He says that it is more common in Russia than in other parts of the world for individuals to exceed a hundred years. He says that at the celebration of the centenary of the battle of Borodino (1812) eight participants in the battle were found to be alive. He refers to three interesting characters, each well over a hundred, who participated in the Napoleonic wars. Several participants in the Greek war of independence (1825 to 1827) lived to be over 100 years of age.

Saudny does not accept the statements in the longevity of the Bulgarians in their entirety. He says: "There is no means of determining with certainty the age of the people in Bulgaria." The opinions of men who have investigated longevity do not sustain the idea that the Irish are longer lived than any other people.

When compared with the people of England, Scotland, and Wales the people of Ireland are long lived, as the figures already quoted indicate. In 1910 sixty-five persons over 100 years of age died in England and Wales. Compare this with the 123 deaths in a year of centenarians in the very much smaller population of Ireland.

For this comparison: In England and Wales, for each million population there were 4.5 centenarians, as compared with 9.1 in Scotland and 11.0 in Ireland.

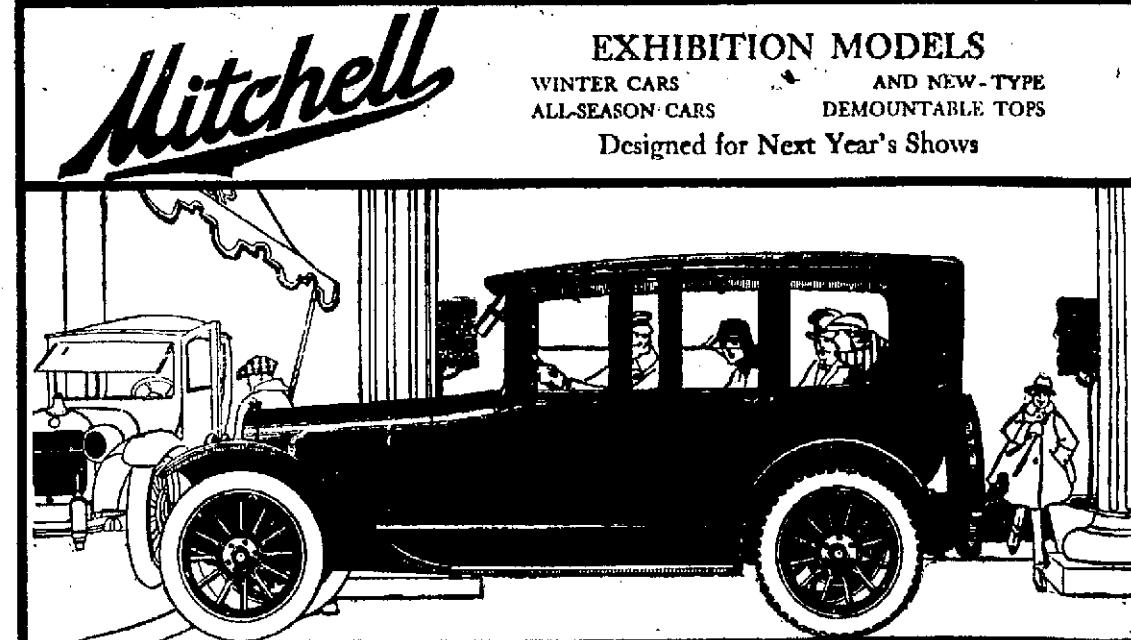
A closer analysis shows that, as compared with the Scotch and English, the Irish have a somewhat high death rate.

Between infancy and 10 years of age the death rates are nearly equal.

Between 50 and 65 the Irishman has a very little advantage.

If the Irishman can get by 30 his chance of reaching 100 is much better than that of the Scotchman or Englishman who is competing for the same goal.

The conclusion is that the Irishman is naturally longer lived than the Englishman or German, but that he is not so long lived as the Swede, Norwegian, Dane, Bulgarian, or the Greek. However, the proportion of the people who reach 100 in even the countries where the



## EXHIBITION MODELS

WINTER CARS  
ALL-SEASON CARS  
AND NEW-TYPE  
DEMOUNTABLE TOPS

Designed for Next Year's Shows

## San Francisco Hotels



You Will Meet Congenial  
Fresno Friends at  
**Hotel Oakland**  
Ask those who have been  
here about the table we set.  
**\$1.50 up European Plan**  
Carl Sword, Manager



**Hotel St. Francis**  
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Rates From \$2.00 Per Day  
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Grill Room  
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Dinner \$1.25  
1000 Rooms  
Management—James Woods



**Hotel Shattuck**  
300 Rooms  
Furnished  
HOTEL  
KEY ROUTE INN  
On Broadway at 22nd, Oakland, Cal.  
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE  
GOOD ROOMS, \$1; FOR TWO, \$1.50

HOTEL VICTORIA  
Cor. Seventh and Hope Sts., Los Angeles,  
100 light, airy modern rooms, Rates  
\$1.00 per day. Special weekly rates. Opposite Robinson's new million-dollar department store. This Los Angeles Trans-  
portation Co. has 1000 cars. Stop direct  
from depot to hotel. Garage in connection.

C. H. SAYERS, Proprietor.

PRINTERS INK PAYS



Turn This Picture  
Right Side Up—

--And behold the man who  
has struck a new note in  
Quality Dentistry.

THIS announcement is to call your attention to the new and permanent location of Dr. C. W. McKinney, who has taken offices over The Owl Drug Co.'s store, at Tulare and "J" street. Seven years of successful practice in Fresno, has made Dr. McKinney well known, as a dentist who puts honest dentistry above ill-gotten profit; whose work has always been identified by a characteristic of permanent quality, and reasonable prices. —all work personally completed in my own Laboratory.

"EVENTUALLY YOUR DENTIST"

Phone 942

"J" and Tulare Streets

**Money to Loan**  
6% to 7%  
Prompt Service by Our  
Loan Department

**Baldwin & Howell**  
318-324 Kearny St.  
San Francisco

## New Winter Top—\$300

Changes Mitchell Touring Car to a Luxurious Sedan

We want to show you a new idea in a demountable top. A top designed under John W. Bate, the famous efficiency expert. Not a patched-on top, like some you've seen. But a top which gives you an ideal winter-summer car.

they have spent months in adding to them attractions of our own. Thus you will find that this Demountable Top excels anything you've seen. And that every Mitchell enclosed design embodies dozens of features found in no other single car.

another. Come and make comparisons.

### Get True Efficiency

The Mitchell car, in its bodies and chassis, appeals to efficiency lovers. It is entirely the product of John W. Bate, the famous efficiency expert.

It comes from a factory which he built and equipped. And where factory costs have been cut in two.

It offers you 20 per cent extra value, due to these factory savings.

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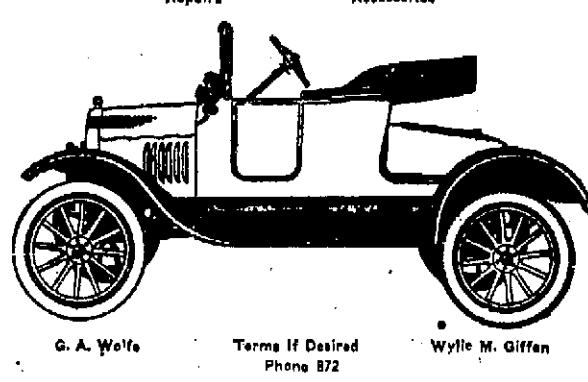
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Wylie M. Giffen

Prof. S. S. Sherman wrote his autobiography in his 6th year. In his 9th year he wrote, "My autobiography continued from my 6th to my 9th year of my age." He died at 39. He advocated simple living.

He thinks, however, that still another factor enters into the considerable longevity of the Irish people and that is inheritance. Longevity runs in families. Pfleiderer said that "the chief condition of longevity is something intrinsic in the constitution, something that must be born down to inheritance." Mitchnikoff says, "The influence of heredity on longevity must be admitted."

# - California Oil -

## SEPTEMBER PRODUCTION IS NEARLY AS GREAT AS FOR MONTH OF AUGUST

Stocks Were Materially Reduced for Month, With Total Reduction for Year of 8,090,718; September Shipments Were 9,445,632, Record

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14.—Statistics prepared and made public by the Independent Oil Producers' Agency at Los Angeles on the California petroleum industry for the month of September indicate that stocks were drawn down to the extent of approximately 1,500,000 barrels, being the same amount as was recorded for August. The total stock reduction since the first of the year now totals 8,090,718 barrels, figuring 30,000 barrels per month for the first nine months, or in round numbers 30,000 barrels.

The production of all the leading districts during September totaled 8,020,899 barrels, a daily average of 267,356, against a daily average in August of 260,614, indicating an increase in September of 6,742 barrels a day. The September record compares with a daily average output in 1914 of 281,641 barrels, and again in 1915 of 245,824 barrels daily.

Shipments in September amounted to 9,445,632 barrels, a daily average of 314,

## ACTIVITY CONTINUES IN WEST SIDE FIELD

High Price of Oil Has Extended Area of Development at McKittrick

McKITTRICK, Oct. 14.—Although rains this week interfered to some extent with activity in the construction of rigs and drilling of new wells in the local oil fields much is being accomplished on leases where development work was recently undertaken. The progress so far made and the probabilities indicated are of such a character that operators have been greatly encouraged in the extension of various portions of the different districts, while the continuing development demand for petroleum, the prevailing steadiness in quotations and the existing optimistic feeling throughout the fields of the state, combine to make the situation one of general content. The extension of area reported from various points has been universally accepted as a most promising one, meaning as it does the investment of more capital, large additions to the forces in every branch of the industry, possible new discoveries and attendant increased production, all constituting leading features in the upbuilding of the trade, now attracting keen interest the world over.

Development work continues active over the August record. September statistics show 61 wells completed in that month as compared to 61 completions in the previous period, an increase of 12. Drilling totals 259 on the close of September against 248 on the end of August, a gain of seven strings. There were 69 new rigs up on the close of September against 62 on the close of September. Nineteen wells were abandoned in September compared to 8 in August.

Following is the statistical table as compiled by the Independent Oil Producers' Agency:

DISTRICT	GROSS	DAILY AVERAGE		
		Barrels	Sept.	August
Kern River	694,127	23,137	23,065	22,177
McKittrick	313,566	10,452	9,999	9,624
Midway-Sunset	3,419,719	112,892	109,920	108,554
Lost Hills-Belridge	129,306	14,320	14,431	11,810
Coalinga	1,320,439	44,033	44,033	33,151
Santa Maria	264,331	11,611	12,244	12,311
Ventura-Newhall	86,692	2,858	2,891	2,817
Los Angeles-Salt Lake	131,765	4,922	4,683	5,738
Whittier-Fullerton	1,268,742	42,125	40,886	35,273
Summerland	4,500	150	146	163
Total	8,020,899	267,356	260,614	245,824
August	8,079,023	260,614	261,556	267,356
Difference	58,324	6,742	21,532	14,485

### Shipments and Stocks

Stocks, September 1st, 1916 48,311,395  
September Production 8,078,693

Total 57,322,094  
September Shipments 9,445,632

Stocks October 1st, 1916 47,886,402

Stocks Decreased September 1,424,833

Stocks January 1st, 1916 65,977,180

Total 1916 Decrease 8,090,718

### DAILY AVERAGE

	Sept.	August	1914
Production	267,356	260,614	245,824
Shipments	314,834	308,002	252,076
Shortage	47,498	47,258	6,252
Oil Shut In			23,016
Potential Shortage	47,498	47,388	*11,650
*Surplus			*11,516

### Summary of Field Operations

District	Webs				
	Rigs Up	Drilling	Completed	Producing	Abandoned
Kern River	9	23	13	1,509	1
McKittrick	3	15	—	273	1
Midway-Sunset	23	23	20	1,603	1
Lost Hills-Belridge	19	25	14	337	—
Coalinga	1	35	8	931	13
Santa Maria	7	—	—	263	—
Ventura-Newhall	—	23	—	427	—
Los Angeles-Salt Lake	—	1	—	663	—
Whittier-Fullerton	6	58	8	614	3
Summerland	—	—	—	103	—
Total	59	265	61	6,783	19
August	52	243	61	6,636	8
Difference	3	11	13	66	11

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ADVERTISING

## MYTILENE LARGE ON PAGES OF HISTORY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The city of Mytilene, where the revolutionary movement against Greece's non-participation in the war closely followed the outbreak in the chief towns of Crete, has been a part of the Greek nation an even shorter time than the latter cities. As the capital of the island of Lesbos (also called Mytilene) it cast off the Turkish rule at the end of the second Balkan war (1913) and came once more under the sway of its ancient mistress, Athens," says today's war geography bulletin of the National Geographic Society.

"Originally Mytilene is supposed to have occupied a small island off the southeastern shore of the larger island of the same name, but as its double harbor soon made it the most important city of the Aeolians, the Asiatic coast, the population and commerce outran its islet bounds and overflowed to the larger territory. A mole of isthmus was constructed connecting the original seaport with the main island, and today the smaller island no longer exists as such, but is a promontory with the shores of Asia Minor less than 20 miles to the east.

"The modern city is built in the form of an amphitheater around a hill which is crowned with the ruins of a fort dating back to the time of the Genoese. The population is estimated at 50,000 and the outstanding architectural feature of the place is a Greek college which is attended by boys from the entire Aegean coast.

"Mytilene has written its name

large on the pages of ancient history. Its Golden Age preceded the era of Pericles in Athens by more than a hundred years. The two outstanding names in its heyday of power and culture were Pittacus, the statesman, and Sappho, the poetess. The former, whose wise and benevolent reign of ten years earned for him immortality as one of the Seven Sages of Greece, at the age of 39 had, with the aid of the brothers of the poet Alcaeus, overthrown the tyrant of the island. After slaying the Athenian commander Phyrus in single combat, he was entrusted with despotic power by the Mytileneans. It was his life work to maintain a balance of power between the nobles and the commoners. Pittacus is famous for two of his favorite sayings, 'It is hard to be good, and 'Knows when to act.'

"The career of the great Mytilenean poetess has been so widely advertised

through the ages by drama and novels of a notorious nature that it is only necessary to recall the fact that recent research has tended to brighten to some extent a sadly tarnished reputation. The story of Sappho's leap into the sea from the lofty Leucadian promontory because of her unrequited love for Phoen has never been proved. While no one will contend that the gifted Lesbian's morals were impeccable, it is highly possible that prosperity has visited upon her the head of some of the more licentious pupils of her great poetic school. In any event, her position as a poetess is unassailable. The ancients accorded her a place alongside Homer, designating her as 'the poetess,' him as 'the poet.' Writers who followed her called her 'the tenth muse' and 'the miracle.' The application 'the beautiful,' which not infrequently occurs, is said to have referred to her verse only for personal she was small, dark and unprepossessing.

"Shortly after the outbreak of the Peloponnesian war in the fifth century B. C., the ruling nobles of Mytilene forced the city to side with Sparta against the Athenians to whom they were under agreement to furnish a naval contingent. For this revolt the city suffered bitterly, and the story of the punishment meted out to the rebels after a long siege is one of the most dramatic in Hellenic history.

"Athens at the time of Mytilene's capitulation was still weeping for the matchless Pericles, he who on his deathbed considered it his greatest praise that he had never caused an Athenian to put on mourning; and the government was in control of the mob element, led by such demagogues as Cleon. When the fate of the Mytileneans was presented for discussion before the Athenian assembly, Cleon proposed that all the men of the city, 8,000 in number, should be slain, the women and children sold into slavery. The proposal was adopted and a ship despatched to bear the sentence to the conquered community. The next morning, however, reason and justice reigned and the heartless decree was rescinded. The fiercest tribunes of the Athenian navy was ordered to try to overtake the first vessel, which had a twenty-four hours' start. It was a thrilling race, with the lives of thousands of innocent people at stake. The trireme arrived just in time to prevent the wholesale slaughter. But even the modified decree was barbarous. A thousand nobles were destroyed and much of the land given to Athenians.

"Twenty-two years after this tragic event (408 B. C.) one of the closing episodes of the Peloponnesian war occurred in the harbor of the stricken city, where Conon, one of the ten Athenian generals chosen to succeed the traitor Alcibiades, was defeated by the Lacedaemonian admiral Calliades.

"Mytilene sided with Mithridates VI of Pontus in his conflict with Roma in the first century B. C., but in spite of Pompey gave the city its freedom out of fondness for his close friend Theophanes, a native of the island.

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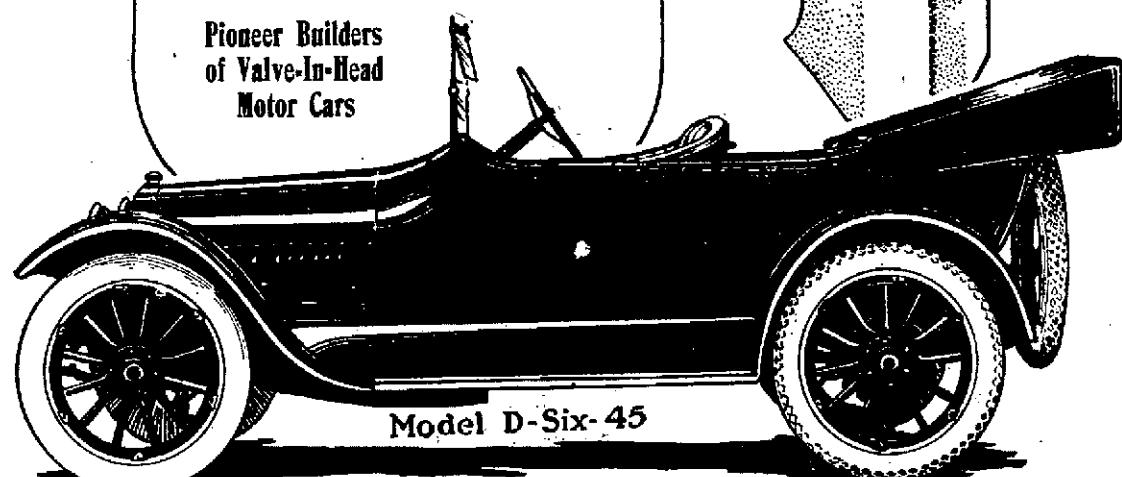
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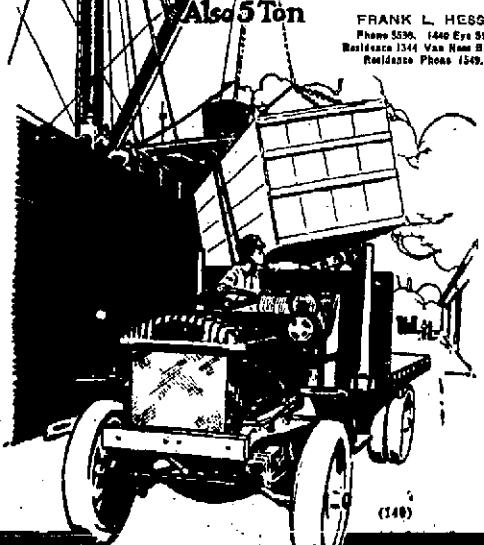
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## PEOPLE EVENTS PUBLICATIONS

## WEEKLY COMMENTS

By Charles H. Shinn



"Hack Reviewers" is the name of a recent magazine article. By "hack" reviewer the present writer means a sort of critic who are without definite standards or knowledge of the masterpieces of literature. There are altogether too many reviewers of books who seldom or never read the books they review; they use the publisher's "advance notes" and place them out with impersonal reactions of their own idle minds.

It has been hinted, in fact, that a modern reviewer only needs to know Alice in Wonderland, the Rubaiyat, and a trifle of Kipling.

The late Laurel Johnson, who belonged to a famous Rhymer's club in London, with Ernest Dowson, Arthur Symons and others had the higher view of criticism, and his book-reviews were classics. He excludes in one of his poems that a critic ought to be:

"Pain to know golden things, gain to grow wise."

Fain to achieve the secret of fair souls; His thoughts scarce other form need

Whom Virgin claims, whom Sophocles

Johnson is the man who wrote a very famous line: "Lonely unto the Lono I go," and his religion was with him to the end, inspiring some of his best literary work. People are beginning to read him again.

Peace-lovers point to the 4000 miles of unfertilized boundary between Canada and the United States as a sign of the coming time when all swords shall be beaten into plowshares. But we seldom remember that wonderful South American pledge of peace, when Chile and the Argentine Republic caused us they cast a bronze statue of the Christ and put it in the Andes on the boundary line. Its inscription is: "Until this monument shall crumble into dust . . . we will not break the peace which we have sworn to keep at the feet of the Christ."

"Old Ed Hovey" is the very one now most eligible to that famous American think tank, the semi-monthly monthly at Taos, N. M., for ten cents a year. In its way it is an educational affair as we know it. Here's a headline: "Progress is slow, because we are compelled to wait for the tools to catch up," gospel truth! But as for age, he is only 62 and ought to go on with his useful impudence for thirty years more.

## University Presses—Yale

One of the most encouraging of all American experiments with "printers' ink" is only eight years old.

Nothing quite like it exists in Europe; some other American institutions are rising to meet supreme needs, and create similar ideals. But Yale has been "setting the pace."

Let us begin by calling attention to the small pamphlets by that descendant of Col. Benjamin Day (graduate of Yale in 1783), who is now treasurer of his Alma Mater, who founded the Yale Press, and whose name is George Pardee Day. One pamphlet is "The New Era of Publishing at Yale"—it was an address in February 1914; the other upon "The Function and Organization of University Presses" was an address before the association of American universities.



MISS MARY PORTER BEAGLE, Barnard, leader in community drama and pageant work.



JACK RANDALL CRAWFORD, of the Sheffield Scientific School; another community drama leader.

In another paper written for "The Book of the Yale Pageant," Mr. Day says this further definition:

"The Yale University Press was founded with the ideal of striving to advance the cause of scholarship and letters throughout the world by the publication of works possessing permanent interest and value, whether or not the authors were connected with Yale. It

therefore differed at the very outset from somewhat similar enterprises previously established in other American universities, where the emphasis had been placed more upon the immediate service which could be rendered by a press in its own university through the printing of its catalogues and other pamphlets and the publication of works by members of its faculty, and of magazines, theses, etc., written by its students."

Again, he says: "As to how successful the Press has been in living up to this ideal, critics can best judge, perhaps, each for himself, after a perusal of its catalogue; or, better still, of the books described therein. In the latest edition of the catalogue there are listed about two hundred works, exclusive of the many titles in the series of 'Yale Studies in English,' the 'Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences,' and 'Cornell Studies in English,' all of which are now issued under the Yale imprint. Of this total of two hundred books, over one-half have been written by others than members of the Yale Faculty. Naturally the volumes of addresses delivered by lecturers invited to speak at the university account in part for this. Even if such lectures are excluded, however, it will be found that one-third of the publications of the Yale University Press are by authors not officially connected with Yale, and that over one-half of these are by men actively associated in the work of other universities here and abroad."

Only lack of space forbids further quotations from this detailed statement of "Ways and Means," which readers can consult in the book mentioned. You should also consult the catalogue of this Press and its advertisements.

These ideals of the publishing duties of a university are very human, very modern, and seem to be workable, besides. If a university confines its publications to highly technical and specialist monographs which are unprofitable to all excepting a few kindred spirits and which are forever buried in the files, its energies are largely wasted. The rumor is that Gildersleeve said to Sylvester (once both were great mathematicians): "You and I, and three other men in the world can comprehend that thesis of yours. Write it out; have it printed; send me a copy." The function of a university, it seems to some of us is not merely to "advance the bounds of technical knowledge" but also to extend general interest in and comprehension of all worth-while thought. Let us therefore consider a few of the recent Yale books which emphasize the far-sighted courage of its Press. We might

mention Dr. Pepper's "Voices from the Crowd," Dr. Huntington's "Civilization and Climate," or Dr. Seymour's "Diplomatic Background of the War." Instead, let us take up book in penology.

"Community" Life

Now for an entirely different sort of a Yale book—and its name is "Community Life."

The new word which we are adopting is "community." As yet the name for what we have in mind is fresh and attractive. Somewhere we are using it more—everywhere than we do the old term "Social Service"—it means much the same plus more fellowship. We are working, we say, for our town, our neighborhood, our "community." "Get together," we cry. Here pageants and all formalities, one-day theaters, and a host of art-expression. All in all the thing is one of the most interesting movements of our times.

Yale has taken hold of this great subject in exactly the right spirit, and is the first institution to do so. From that Dross we buy a big, well-illustrated book entitled "Community Drama and Pageants." It is the work of Mary Porter Beagle of Barnard college, and Jack Randall Crawford of the Sheffield Scientific school. They have done it so well with so much classified information and bibliography that their book must have both creative and historical importance for many years to come.

It is "the outgrowth of actual experience"; is based upon courses given by the authors at the summer school at Dartmouth, and on practical work in staging performances. A large number of other experts have aided in preparing this "manual" (the very modest term used in announcements of the book). It is really it is a study of "technical" questions involved in writing and staging pageants and community drama. The book is well-illustrated, the types litho, printed in color, the organization logical, and the details of the work. Some 572 pages are given to such topics. Then comes about 80 pages of an amazingly full bibliography of the subject, in 23 sections—the which represents more work than mere-generated outlines can guess that this, too, is a delightful study, for it shows a new profession in the making.

From all this shall we get a newly "democratic and National drama," more cheerful, healthy and out-door, and universal than modern life has yet known? Yes indeed! Communities right here in California must do their part, and the world chapters on the grizzlies involved, the types litho, printed in color, the organization logical, and the details of the work. Some 572 pages are given to such topics. Then comes about 80 pages of an amazingly full bibliography of the subject, in 23 sections—the which represents more work than mere-generated outlines can guess that this, too, is a delightful study, for it shows a new profession in the making.

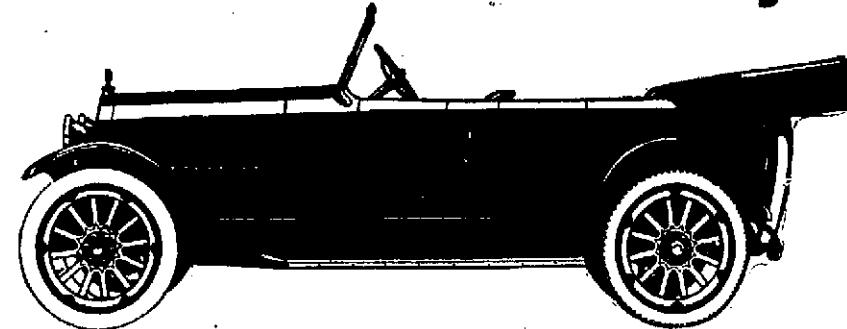
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(Continued on Page 22.)

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The Income Tax Law  
(Equalizes tax burdens)

The Federal Trade Commission  
(Protects public and business)

The Clayton Anti-Trust Bill  
(Clarifies the Sherman Law)

The Good Roads Law  
(Federal aid to States)

The Smith-Lever Act  
(Educates the farmer)

The Child Labor Bill  
(Safeguards the children)

Appointed Tariff Commission  
(Takes the tariff out of politics)

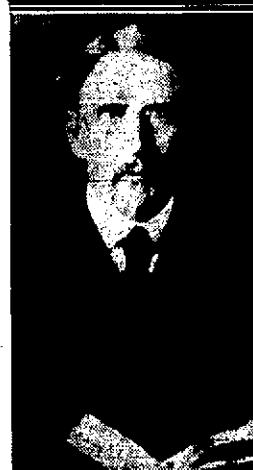
Army and Navy Appropriation  
(Preparedness plans)

Increased Parcel Post Service  
(Made post office self-supporting)

Keep Our Country at Peace

A vote for Patton for U. S. Senator is a vote to back up our President

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C. W. Downing, Riverdale, Cal.  
C. C. Kratz, Collings, Cal.

# RAISING POULTRY FOR HOME AND MARKET -

## SHOULD PATRONIZE POULTRY SHOWS OF MERIT

Points of Value in the Business of Exhibiting Fowls

Hints on Making Them More Valuable for Visitors

By MICHAEL K. BOYER.

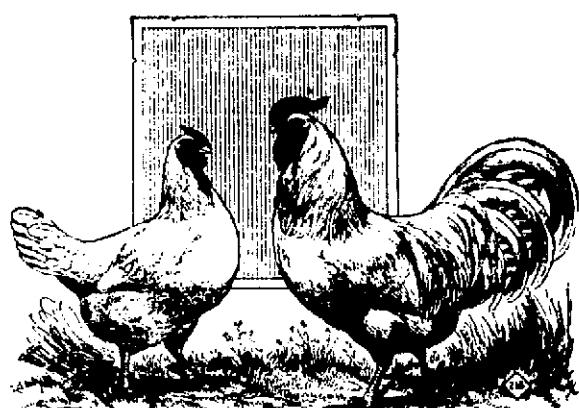
Poultry Editor of The Farm Journal.

The poultry show is a medium of education and advertising that deserves more than passing notice. The local exhibitors mark the beginning, and quite frequently establish the ending of the very great interest in poultry affairs. Without these annual displays interest in poultry affairs would be dead. At times they represent considerable expense, but such expenditures are warranted—they are in a sense an investment.

The annual poultry show is beneficial to both the utility farmer and the fancier. It is educational. It points out the true value of the purchased, and does good work in killing the interests of cross-breeding and mongrelism. The fancier deserves a world of credit for his painstaking work, and the poultry show is indispensable for its advertising facilities.

The man who will derive the greatest benefit from the poultry exhibitions simply because he raises nothing but table poultry and table eggs, is not a good utility man. He needs the influence of a good show—he needs wisdom.

The true utility breeder is one who opposes mongrelism, and employs solely



### Rose Comb White Dorkings

The Rose Comb White Dorkings are the oldest variety of the oldest breed of domestic fowl known to history. One authority ventures the statement that it was first exhibited alone for nearly 100 years before the Silver Gray, Red and Dark Dorkings were known.

This fowl not naturally so long and so deep in body as are the other varieties, and to breed them thus furnishes a problem for the man who delights in accomplishing results.

The Standard of Perfection requires them to weigh from 3 to 6 pounds for females and from 6½ to 7 pounds for males. For the other Dorkings, a half pound more is required.

At one time all white fowls were supposed to be less hardy than those with colored feathers, and breeders dropped white fowls in favor of the colored. In consequence, the Rose-Combed White

pure breeds for its purpose. The annual exhibitions are of great use in this particular, giving strong object lessons.

Dorkings received a severe setback, but since the theory has been proved incorrect, efforts have been made to resurrect this variety, and it is now bred chiefly for exhibition purposes. Moreover, it has been used in developing other breeds, notably the White Orpington, which gets from this Dorking its size, color, white legs and white skin.

Like all English fowls, Rose Comb White Orpingtons have been developed to produce plenty of breast meat, thus catering to the tastes of English epicures, who eat only this portion of the fowl.

The Dorkings were among the first fowls to be introduced into America, but our climate was not favorable to them. Other birds and varieties are now more popular and the rearing of White Dorkings is exclusively in the hands of a few old, faithful adherents.

Here, not alone fine feathers and correct markings are displayed, but the fowl find their qualifications are on equal terms to view. It requires but ordinary intelligence to determine whether or not a certain breed would be an advantage to the poultryman's yards.

**Mongrelism Must Be Killed.** Harrison Weller, the famous English authority, in "The Poultry Book" says: "It must be clear to every observant mind that as the craze for mongrelism is rampant and still gains credit with the credulous, that were it not for our poultry shows, our tried, serviceable fowls all ways valuable pure breeds would very soon cease to exist—these old fowls of ours, the work of ages, the perfection of table fowls, the abundant layers of good, white eggs, the beautiful, the grand, the stately, well formed, delicate-fleshed, easily bred and easily raised, unsurpassed long cherished, for all their profitable uses. I say, emphatically, were it not for the poultry shows, these and the like of these, would be things of the past, and to the lasting disgrace of the poultryman of today they would become extinct. Happily, so far there are some who know the double value of purity of breed, and it is to these and only these that the country can look for help to regain the old and enviable position of having the best and most perfectable fowls in the world."

That was written from an English view point and refers to conditions as found in that country, but it is equally applicable to America.

**Greater Advertising Medium.**

The poultry show is another laudable objective. It is the instilling of new fancies, it引起s people to come together. It teaches them how to improve, it awakens enthusiasm in the neighborhood in which it is held. Therefore, from an educational and an advertising standpoint, it is the greatest medium we have today.

Of especial value is the small show, the one held in a community that probably cannot command more than a hundred entries. When such a show is judged by an expert, especially one who has been engaged from outside, the interest will be greater and the education of higher order. A good judge will not only place his awards in the proper manner, but he will dignify whenever it requires. Then, after finishing his work, he will stand ready to "explain it all" to those wishing to know. Surely, the local poultry exhibition is the greatest educator the community can have.

For the benefit of the amateur who desires to try his fowls at one of these home displays, this article is specially written.

**First Steps to be Taken.**

The keynote to success in showing, it might be said, lies in one word—"condition." There is no real symmetry without condition, size and weight largely depend upon condition; brilliancy of comb, carolles and wattles depend upon condition; back, breast, body, wings, etc., fuff and legs, all are affected by condition. Thus, it will be seen that a successful fowl in the show room is a matter that hinges, relatively on condition.

The meaning of the term "condition" in the state of a fowl as regards health, cleanliness and order of plumage.

The legs and loins of the birds should be carefully washed and cleaned a few days before taking them to the exhibition. For this purpose, have strong soapsuds and a stiff-bristled tooth brush. Do the work thoroughly, taking great care to get all dirt from under the scales. After thoroughly cleaned, run with a little sweet oil, in which has been added one or two drops of carbolic acid. After this preparation, the birds should be placed in a large cage, the floor of which is bedded with clean straw.

For brightening the comb and wattles, a mixture of two parts alcohol and one part glycerine is often ruled on the parts. Vaseline is also used by some showmen.

The plumage, too, must be clean, and in cases of white birds, some prefer washing. When this is done a good quality of soap should be used. However, in the local shows it is better to have naturally clean birds than washed ones.

Twenty years ago breeders were not so particular about washing their birds. They would select their specimens early in the season and keep them in a separate pen, the floor of which was covered with clean rye straw.

When these birds were sent to the show they had that natural white color that was so attractive, and not the unnatural white color resulting from scientific washing. This same plan can still be followed by the local shows.

**Taming Birds Important.**

Another point is well worth remembering, is to have the birds tame. Never take a wild, wary bird to the show room.

Such a specimen will not only be apt to hurt itself in the cage due to fright, but the judge is unable to get it to pose so that he can justly give it credit.

About two or three weeks before exhibiting, the birds should be placed in separate cages so that they will become accustomed to being handled. This will tame them. I have in this manner succeeded the wildest bird in a week's time.

While poultry shows in general are educational, they can be made all the more so by a little extra effort. Many

## PRACTICAL DESIGN FOR SEMI-OPEN LAYING HOUSE

Simplicity, Economy and Convenience the Essential Features

Fundamental Principles of Poultry House Construction

By ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

Expert Poultryman and Writer.

White fowls can be kept almost anywhere, and made to live under adverse conditions, they do best in congenial living quarters. There is no one best and most economical type of construction for poultry buildings, much depends upon latitude, climate and soil conditions. If a house is unpleasant for the attendant to work in, the chances are it is unfit for his flock to inhabit. At the same time, the more spending of money on a house does not necessarily

make an ideal building. The ideal, practical poultry house should be well-ventilated and free from direct drafts, capable of being heated with direct sun-light, and dry and sanitary at all times. It should be built wherever possible within the view to simplicity, economy and convenience. To spend large sums on it unnecessarily is almost as grave an error as to slight it, for money expended for useless purposes on a poultry farm is an extravagance—dead capital, and brings no return on the investment.

In the manner of housing fowls there may be said to be two general systems, widely different in their extremes—the colony plan, which consists in placing small houses for small flocks far enough apart to overcome intermingling, or to erect yards for the different flocks, and the more intensive plan of keeping the birds in long continuous laying houses. This latter arrangement may consist of a series of separate pens under one roof, connected by an alleyway at the rear, or by gates between the pens, or it may be one long house capable of accommodating units of from 100 to 1,000 birds.

The relative merits of the two systems are numerous. There is no question, except the idea that small flocks produce the greater egg yield. To offset this virtue, however, it costs more in labor to produce a dozen eggs by the colony plan than by a more intensive arrangement.

**Long Houses Save Material.**

The cost of building houses on the colony plan is much higher per bird, not only because a number of smaller houses require a great deal of additional land, with each being smaller the allowance of floor space to the local flocks are

uninformed, regarding the different breeds, and must either ask a lot of questions or pass judgment that they saw "fine chickens."

It will be found advantageous to both the management and the public, if each cage is properly labeled "Barred Plymouth Rock Chick," "Harrington Plymouth Rock Hen," etc., as the case may be, in this way the amateur is assured and not left to wonder.

In addition, if such information can be given, as "This hen's record, as a pullet, was 200 eggs." It will add interest.

The Dorkings were among the first fowls to be introduced into America, but our climate was not favorable to them. Other birds and varieties are now more popular and the rearing of White Dorkings is exclusively in the hands of a few old, faithful adherents.

There are numerous good things that can be said about the different breeds that will advertise them in a substantial way.

If the classes are kept together, the American, Asiatic, Mediterranean, etc., breeds in each class arranged according to their introduction to the poultry world—and a little history added stating when they were originated; their qualities in meat or egg production, or both, the color of eggs laid; and all other information that might be useful, the visitors could read and learn much they never knew before. All this information would help the beginner in making a selection.

**Display of Poultry and Eggs.**

Besides, there should be utility displays of dressed poultry and eggs.

But never forget the display of George C. Hurley, at that time manager of one of the largest poultry fairs in America, made at the Washington, D. C. show in 1897. A row of cages was arranged, the first showing eggs ready for hatching, then chicks three days old, then five days old, then there were eight cages showing the progress made from one to eight weeks of age. So much for the brother display. Aside from the live birds there were two pairs of dressed fowls, which were not only models in appearance (bumpkin and neat), but were about as clean and attractively dressed as any we ever saw.

Exhibitions like that are great features. They do more to instill interest than almost anything else. The large shows do not, as a rule, cater to the utility displays. The Bostonians, however, are the exceptions. Yet it would mean so much if exhibitions were made of poultry and eggs ready for the table. To show the carcasses of Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandotters, Brahma, etc., and the class of eggs they lay, would be one of the biggest advertisements, and would be practical instruction for the beginner and veteran alike.

Encourage the shows, make them attractive, have them teach practical lessons—and the poultry interests will be richly served.

make an ideal building. The ideal, practical poultry house should be well-ventilated above all things, fair rooms well-ventilated and not subject to direct drafts, capable of being heated with direct sun-light, and dry and sanitary at all times.

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New Stock  
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In the Briscoe you have a car with full elliptic springs, both front and rear. You have a roomy 5-passenger body with plenty of leg room and a motor that runs without vibration and gives you more than 25 miles to the gallon of gasoline.

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**OSCAR PARLIER CO.**  
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## A Gas Stove

that cooks without waste

The Peninsular Gas Range has a burner that stops waste and makes cooking easy and economical.

Each one of these non-rusting Peninsular stoves is fitted with the Sherman patent, equal heat burner that delivers 20 per cent more heat from the same amount of fuel than any other burner.

These efficient burners are cast iron and will last a life time.

There is a Peninsular to exactly fit your cooking requirements.

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## ROOSEVELT TALKS TO MINERS ON WAGE LAW

Denounces Action of Congress and President as Cowardly.

Men That Will Yield to Force Once Will Do It Again

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 14.—Theodore Roosevelt, speaking at a Republican mass meeting here tonight, criticized the attitude of President Wilson on the eight-hour day for railroad employees. He declared that arbitration would have been the proper method of averting the threatened nation-wide railroad strike and cited the application of this plan in 1902 when he settled the anthracite coal strike.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 14.—Discussing the Adamson law in an address here tonight, Theodore Roosevelt upheld the principle of arbitration in the settlement of all labor disputes, criticized President Wilson for what was termed the sacrifice of that principle and declared in favor of the eight-hour day in principle. Colonel Roosevelt also discussed the Mexican policy of the administration and condemned what he termed an "international alliance" between Messrs. Wilson, Gompers and Carranza.

The present condition of national prosperity was described as the artificial result of the European war which would end with that conflict.

"If a public servant will do wrong to please any particular class," said Roosevelt in conclusion, "it may be taken as absolutely certain that he will do wrong against the interest of that particular class whenever it becomes to his own profit to do so."

In opening his address, Colonel Roosevelt reviewed the anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania fourteen years ago, explaining how he had settled the controversy by arbitration. President Wilson, in his action on the Adamson law, Colonel Roosevelt said, had destroyed the principle of arbitration in the settlement of industrial disputes and put a premium on securing this settlement by threat and duress.

Condones Himself.

Continuing, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"President Wilson in his speeches

August 23 and September 23 has furnished his own condemnation out of his own mouth. In them he explicitly condemns exactly what he has done and actually demands legislation which will make impossible the repetition of such a proceeding. This is so extraordinary an attitude that I quote his own words. He said he wished 'to provide against the recurrence of such unhappy situations in the future' by securing 'the calm and fair arbitration of all industrial disputes in the days to come.' This is an explicit assertion that arbitration of all industrial disputes is the right method of action, and therefore that he had adopted the wrong method of action—although in the case of the anthracite coal strike he had an exact precedent in point, by following which he could have enforced the right method.

"Mr. Wilson has admirably maintained that the question at issue was the eight-hour day. This is not all the fact. The question at issue was the question of wages. The law does not say that there shall be an eight-hour day. It says that eight hours shall be made the measure of a day's work for the purpose of receiving compensation. In other words, it was primarily an increase of wages and not a diminution of hours that was aimed at.

No Review of Conditions.

"I heartily believe in a proper limitation by law of hours of work in the railroad service, and I recommended legislation to that effect when I was President. I believe in the wages in any industry being just as high as it is possible to make them without doing injustice to the capital invested and to the public health concerned. But it is a mere truism to say that it is impossible to get this ideal achieved unless an honest and dispassionate effort is made by the proper commission to ascertain the full facts in the particular case. As regards the railroads, we have to consider the wages paid to the different classes of employees, the interest on the investment, the earning power of the road, and the kind of service that must be rendered to the public. It is impossible to secure a proper solution of the problem unless all these factors are considered. Mr. Wilson absolutely declined to consider any of them.

"We have not at this moment one particular of trustworthy information which will enable us to decide whether the demands of the men were just or not. I wish it distinctly understood that I am not trying to pass judgment upon the justice of the case. I regard the engineers, firemen and enginemen and trainmen generally as doing peculiarly responsible and arduous work, and entitled to particular consideration as regards both hours of labor and pay. I hope that they are fully entitled as a matter of justice to what they will receive under the Adamson bill and if it so appears I shall heartily support it. But I protest against the far-reaching of the precedent set in the method which has been followed. We are de-

termined knowledge. We see Congress forced to act under threats. I protest against any law passed under such duress.

### The Public Will Pay."

"Remember it is the public that in the end will pay. You do not have to take my assertion for this. Take the assertion of Mr. Wilson's master in this matter. The union leaders, through their chairman, Mr. Gompers, announced that 'they would steadily refuse to arbitrate and that their action they were supported by the President of the United States.' They stated their case in a nutshell as follows: 'In times like this men go back to primal instinct, the law of the jungle, starting at the other, savagely, who wanted to take him home away. We begin to fight for our men. The leaders are fighting for their stockholders, and the shippers for themselves. And the public will pay.' Mr. Garrison is right, the public will pay. And it will pay without having had the chance to know whether it ought or ought not to pay. Mr. Wilson betrayed the public when he refused to insist that the contest should be decided on principles of justice and when he permitted it to be decided in deference to greed and fear.

If President Wilson had stood by the honor and the interests of the United States in this matter, if he had insisted upon a full investigation before acting, if he had insisted upon arbitration and had demanded that if there was any attempt to stop the traffic of the United States he would use the entire power of the United States to keep the arteries of traffic open, I would have applauded him and supported him. What President Wilson did was to permit the overriding of justice by appeals to brute force.

"I champion Mr. Hughes as against Mr. Wilson because in every such crisis Mr. Wilson by his indecisive acts, has caused that he will yield to fear, that he will yield to justice; whereas the heroic acts of Mr. Hughes have proved to him to be incapable of yielding in such a crisis to any threat, whether made by politicians, corporations or labor leaders. Weakness of Wrong.

"I have always stood for the rights of labor. You minors before me know that I stand by you, and I incurred the hostility of the greatest financial powers of the land by so doing, and I have felt that hostility in public life ever since. But I did not care, because I knew that my course was right. I stand by you because I believed you were right. It had been the type of man who was willing to stand by you when you were wrong, I would never have dared to stand by you when you were right, against such opposition as at that time I encountered.

"Labor leaders who are short-sighted may at the moment get from a minor public office who is not educated by Justice, but the laboring people's voice cannot afford to accept such a sinecure. If unjust legislation is given them for improper reasons, then unjust legislation against them may be enacted for improper reasons. More than other people in the country the wage workers should insist on just and fair action. There is grave reason to believe that in the course President Wilson has followed he did violence to his own real convictions. Until he became a candidate for office, he was a bitter, uncompromising and often unjust critic of labor unions. Since he went into politics he has again and again, incessantly and continuously, reversed himself on what he had professed to be his deepest convictions prior to entering politics, and in each case the announced change of conviction agreed with what at the moment seemed to be his political interest.

"It is alleged that President Wilson has been educated only by principle in connection with the Adamson law, then I ask why he has failed to apply the same principle to a rather more pastoral clerk, where he has full power. Extrimating six days to the week, these postal clerks, operating between New York and Pittsburgh, are required to run 150 miles per day (for the present administration has reduced the number of crews from six to five), whereas the present treatment agreement requires only 155 miles per day, which is to be reduced still further by the Adamson law. The only possible explanation of Mr. Wilson's action in one case and in action in the other is that only 400 men are affected in the case where the government has full control of the hours of labor, whereas 400,000 men are supposed to be affected by the Adamson bill.

Gompers and Mexico.

"Mr. Gompers has recently established himself as the especial champion of Mr. Wilson, and claims joint credit with Mr. Wilson for their joint conduct of our foreign affairs so far as Mexico is concerned. He asks labor to support Mr. Wilson specifically on the ground of Mr. Wilson's attitude in Mexico, which he states, he has helped to secure. He says, for example, that "he was largely instrumental in securing the recognition of Carranza in Mexico, because of Carranza's sympathy with the labor movement there. For the details of what I speak, I refer you to Senator Hall's recent speech, where the exact quotations are given. Mr. Gompers states that when all other agencies failed in their

effort to secure the recognition of Carranza by President Wilson, Gompers intervened on September 22, 1915, and Mr. Wilson's recognition of Carranza immediately followed. Mr. Gompers continues by saying that Carranza was recognized as the friend of the working people in Mexico. On September 22, 1915, Mr. Gompers appealed for the support of labor in favor of Mr. Wilson on the ground of Mr. Wilson's policy as regards Mexico. He thus tied himself up with Messrs. Wilson and Carranza as one of the triumvirate which exercises supreme control in Mexican matters.

This makes it worth while for the workers to whom Mr. Gompers especially appeals to study what Carranza, the favored friend and ally of Messrs. Gompers and Wilson, has done to laboring men in Mexico—not to speak of what he has done to Americans in Mexico. Mr. Gompers states that when Carranza refused to surrender the American soldiers taken prisoners at Carrizal, in response to President Wilson's request, he, Mr. Gompers, telephoned on June 25 last to Carranza appealing to him upon the ground of "patriotism and love," for the release of the American soldiers; that immediately Carranza responded on June 26 to Mr. Gompers, saying that he had ordered the release of the prisoners. The telegram closed with: "Salute, very affectionately, V. Carranza." Thereupon Samuel Gompers, in the name of the Federation of Labor, on June 26, thanked General Carranza for releasing the American soldiers.

"I really question whether we have ever in our history known anything as extraordinary as the President of the United States playing second fiddle in such manner to the head of a private organization when dealing with international matters. I wish to call your attention especially to two facts in connection with the incident. Neither Mr. Wilson nor Mr. Gompers, neither of the two amateur diplomats who thus acted on a footing of fraternal equality in their joint conduct—and misconduct—of American foreign relations, made any appeal or demand for retribution for the death of the American soldiers treacherously slain by Carranza's troops. They did nothing about the killing of Boyd and Allard and their troopers. All that they ventured to do was to ask that the American soldiers who had been taken prisoners when their comrades were slain be returned. That was the only request that the joint committee of suffulants for safety, composed of President Wilson and President Gompers, ventured to demand of their master, Mr. Carranza.

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"There is a further tag which should be considered by the working men who are asked to support Carranza by Messrs. Wilson and Gompers on the ground that he is in favor of labor. I have before

me a copy of a decree issued by Carranza under date of August 1, 1915, only six weeks ago. This decree was issued by him because the employees of the electric plant and street railroads had struck for higher wages. General Carranza had ordered that they should accept one peso per day, that is, ten cents silver, as their daily wage. This they refused to do, and struck. Thereupon General Carranza issued a decree; and remember that General Carranza's government is a purely military government, where neither judges nor legislators have power to interfere in any way with what is done by General Carranza and the military authorities who do his bidding. The decree runs in part as follows:

"The military authorities not long ago advised the laboring classes that they would not allow the creation of a tyranny so harmful to the welfare of the Mexican republic as the tyranny of labor. Notwithstanding this, the strike of the employees of the electric light company and of others allied to it is continuing. Therefore, we are advised that the workers have not wished to be persuaded that they form a small part of society. The suspension of work becomes illegal the moment that the strike not only serves to bring pressure on capital, but also harms society in direct or indirect manner, as is the case with the present strike. The conduct of the labor union in the present case must be considered as anti-patriotic and criminal, and constitutes without doubt an attack on the public peace. In view of the foregoing I have decreed the following as an addition to the existing code: Besides the disturbers of the public peace, punishable by death as heretofore described, the death penalty will also be imposed on the following: Those who may incite the suspension of work in factories or enterprises destined to public service, or who preside over meetings in which it is proposed to discuss or approve such a strike, those who may defend or sustain the same, or who assist or incite others in such a strike, or who incite or assist a strike meeting, or who give assistance or aid to the strikers, shall suffer the death penalty—that is, shall be tried by drum-court martial—and immediately shot. This decree was issued on August 1, last. Yet Mr. Gompers asks the support of the laboring men of the United States for Mr. Wilson on the ground that he is the sponsor of the military tycoon who issued this decree. It is most unbecoming in the press that Mr. Gompers is negotiating with Mr. Carranza in order to get him to withdraw the decree. If so it will only be徒劳 after election. But let all American citizens think deeply before they retain in power an administration which tolerates such an international alliance as that between Messrs. Wilson, Gompers and Carranza, and such management of its foreign affairs as Mr. Gompers is carrying on with the

cooperation, and in the interest, of Mr. Wilson.

Ethics of Theft.

"In the old days, thirty years ago,

when I lived on a cow ranch in the short grass country, the branding iron and the cowboy took the place of fences and our herds were managed by branding each calf with the brand of the owner.

It followed, if the calf was not branded the first year, then the next year when it was an unbranded yearling, it was

a calves a maverick. By range law we

were supposed to brand each maverick

with the brand of the ranch on which it was found. One day I was riding

the saddle brand—the brand of the

men we were on. He answered, "All

right, boss, I know my business", and in

another minute he had put on my brand.

"I always put on the boss brand," I answered. "Well, go back to

the ranch and get your line," he

jumped up and said, "What's that for?"

I was putting on your brand, wasn't I?

I answered, "Yes, my friend, you were

putting on my brand, and if you will

steal for me you will steal from me."

"This is a good rule to remember, for

it is good for all citizens of the

United States, in dealing with their

public servants. If a public servant will do

what is wrong against any particular class, it

may be taken as absolutely certain that he will do wrong against the interest of that particular class whenever it be

comes to his own profit to do so."

Quality Is Built in Every Wedgewood Heater and

Range--They Are Real Money Savers

The word "quality" is often inadvisedly used but in describing the WEDGEWOOD

heaters and ranges no other word will suffice.

The manufacturers lay particular stress on building quality into every stove that leaves

the factory and authorize us to guarantee them in every way.

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# MANY MUNICIPALITIES REPRESENTED AT VISALIA MEETING



Panoramic view of delegates to meeting of League of California Municipalities, held at Visalia last week. The meeting was one of the most successful ever held by the League both in point of attendance and in interest shown.

## Growth of Japanese Labor Organization

TOKYO, Sept. 1. (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Announcement that Dr. Bunji Suzuki, president of the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, will attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Baltimore in November as fraternal delegate from Japan has drawn attention to the extraordinary growth of the organization of the working people of the Japanese Empire. Dr. Suzuki went to the United States last year and by meeting the leading trade unionists of California did much to clarify the labor questions pending between the two countries. Representative Japanese said that his forthcoming visit to America will materially advance the work begun last year and help to the attainment of a better understanding between Japan and the United States.

The grouping of Japanese laborers into national associations constitutes one of the most dramatic changes in the history of modern Japan and the fact that only last month the doors were thrown open to women and that 5,000 are already enrolled has suddenly concentrated interest in the movement. Conceived only four years ago, by Mr. Suzuki himself, the idea has developed so rapidly that 23,000 working men and women are affiliated with the laborers' organization and 3,600 new members are joining every month.

Great strikes are as yet unknown in Japan where an oligarchic government keeps jealous watch and control over all associations and meetings of its people, yet President Suzuki and his fellow officers have settled no fewer than twenty-seven small strikes by conciliation and arbitration.

**Government Friendly.** How far the laborers' movement will spread and what place it will fill in the economic and industrial life of the nation are questions which are holding the attention of the empire. Certainly, for the present, the attitude of the government seems not only friendly but actually helpful.

The future is great because its object is in no sense political but dedicated to the welfare of the working people. The opinion voiced by President Suzuki to the correspondent of The Associated Press. He talked with glowing enthusiasm about what he considers his great life's work devoted to the advancement of the interests of the people. Of massive build, earnest in manner, direct in gaze, modest but convincing, his speech, Mr. Suzuki resembles a prosperous business man or a university professor. He graduated from the Imperial University at Tokyo and began his life as reporter on the Tokyo Asahi. In 1909 he became secretary to Rev. Dr. MacCauley, the head of the American Unitarian Mission in Japan. Adopting Christianity, he flung himself with fervor into the work of Dr. MacCauley's mission in Tokyo and took a leading part in the social service work of the church.

"That work," said Suzuki to the correspondent, "brought me closely in touch with the working men and women of the great metropolis. Much was being done for them in philanthropic ways, but no one liked to insist upon wages. The thought that a great service for my people was possible. And it was that they should be banded together for their mutual happiness and for their improvement—mentally and socially, economically and technically. So I went down into the factories and gathered together in Unitarian hall a few of the leaders and

Japanese are eligible for membership," was asked.

"About 1,000,000," was the answer, "and we hope to have them all in our association some day."

President Suzuki voiced great satisfaction over the results of his visit to California last year, when he addressed the delegates to the state convention of the Federation of Labor and had conferences with the leading labor men of the state. He believed there was a better understanding in California of the immigration question and thought that the fact that no anti-Japanese legislation had been introduced into the California legislature last year was one of the evidences of this improved understanding. The admission of Japanese to labor unions and the cooperation of the Japanese Federation of Labor in California with the American National Federation of Labor with the expectation of even closer relations were to him additional proofs that the so-called Japanese problems were never political.

"Closer contact between Japanese and Americans will accomplish wonders in clearing the air," declared the Japanese leader in conclusion. "When I went to the United States last year, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor said he wasn't satisfied with us because he thought our organization was not up to the standard of the Christian tenet emphasizing the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

The creators of the first steps soon found that they had built bigger than they knew. Working men rallied to their idea and to their standard. The emblem was chosen. It was a Roman banner. The soaring flame symbolized the spirit of brotherhood and warmth of affection uniting the members. Suzuki pointed to the banner insignia—written to the label of his coat.

"Soon," he went on, "we had to think of establishing branches of our Tokyo organization. We started a magazine and called it 'Labor and Industry.' When the women joined us we began to print a special magazine for them and called it 'Friendly Woman.' The men's paper has a circulation of 15,000 distributed among the branch organizations which now total eighty. We have had to get new clerks, labor quarters—more of everything."

Every week the association in the various cities and towns hold meetings and every year there is an annual general convention.

**One Strike Won.** The correspondent asked about a strike at Yokohama last week which the newspaper mentioned as having been settled by the head of the laborers' society. "It is true," Suzuki explained. "Three hundred employees of the Yokohama Dock company went out to protest the discharge of two old workmen, one of the discharged men had been with the company sixteen years, the other twenty-three. They were discharged on the ground that they were idle. Not only did the strikers insist upon the reinstatement of the men, but upon the withdrawal of the right of foremen to discharge workmen and upon granting of an increase of wages. I was summoned from Kobe and after a long and bitter discussion with the officers of the company we won our cause, or, at least, the chief demands. The men were reinstated from the foremen and the company promised an increase of wages within a reasonable time. We do not encourage strikes but we mean to labor for the betterment of the working people."

The leader explained that the membership came chiefly from the iron, weaving and spinning and electrical industries with 1,500 seamen. The women, mostly girls, were engaged in the weaving and spinning mills.

"How many of the working people of

Japan are eligible for membership," was asked.

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## Turkish Expedition Across Sinai Desert

**ROMAN, EGYPT.** (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Unique resources of warfare were developed, according to military men, in the recent battle of Roman in which the British defeated the Turks, the invaders losing some 3,000 in dead, wounded and prisoners out of their total of approximately 14,000 men. The British lost 100 in killed and wounded.

The crossing of the Sinai desert with teams and other war equipment during the heat of summer was an unprecedented achievement. A representative of The Associated Press, who was permitted to travel over the entire battle ground after the conflict had been told previously by high military authorities that thefeat could not be accomplished and that any force sitting along the Suez canal would be safe from attack throughout the summer. One of the dissentients, however, was Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Murray, commander-in-chief of the British Forces in Egypt. Immediately upon his assumption of command here last January he began to prepare for just such an attack, and the victory at Roman was due to his foresight.

The Turkish expedition, however, was engineered by German officers who

in front of Roman, the British were ready and waiting for them. The defenders did not attack, for it was the plan to draw the invaders on to an assault if possible. General Murray decided that he would wait a certain length of time and then force the issue if the Turks did not advance. It seemed unlikely like a forlorn hope that the Turks, with their amateur German leadership, would be led on an attack on the Roman position, for the whole country in this section is covered with great steep dunes, some of which cannot be climbed in places because of the sliding sand. All these dunes were well protected by the British. However, as had been hoped, at midnight on August 3 the Turks began the attack which ended in complete disaster for them on August 5.

Just what persuaded the Turks to try to take this apparently impregnable position is a matter of considerable speculation. Some express the opinion that they were misinformed as to the nature of the difficulties. Others think they misjudged the British strength and, despite the difficulties presented, took the position and occupied a oasis which they could work against the enemy. However, that may be, they were cleverly drawn into the sand dune trap.

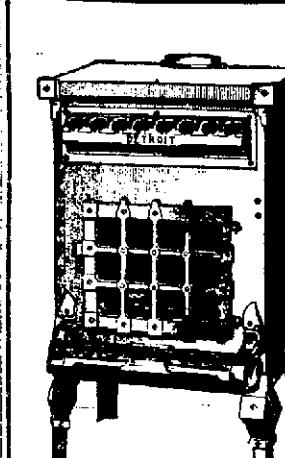
They fought bravely and their artillery shooting was very accurate and effective in places, but no body of attacking troops could hope to fight their way through these dunes when opposed to artillery, machine-guns, cavalry and an ineffectual attempt to hide a smile.

The Turks suffered from lack of water, since they had to advance from their base laden as lightly as possible. Both sides undoubtedly underwent almost the limit of human endurance from the great heat. The climax of the battle was the charge of the Azaz light horse, who arrayed themselves on a ridge some two miles and a half in length and charged themselves down upon the Turks who were struggling forward in the sandy trap, and were defenceless against the terrible onslaught.

(Paragraph deleted by censor.)

The general opinion is that the Turks must have proved to their own satisfaction that while they might bring troops across the desert yet they could hope for no success during the hot season unless they had communication railways established back of them. For this reason, it is believed, that they will not venture to attack again in force during the summer.

A Turkish prisoner of war, a man who was captured at Roman, gave the correspondent an explanation of the Turkish expedition. The major declared that it was merely a reconnoitering force that it was merely a reconnoitering force sent out to pay a visit for a real advance, which would come in size, in the British strength and make preparations along the way for the bigger army which was to follow. But his somewhat startling assertion test some of his force when a fellow officer sitting beside him said an ineffectual attempt to hide a smile.



## This Detroit Vapor Heater

**MURKIN, CALIF.** (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—This Detroit Vapor Heater burns distillate, oil, or gasoline, at a cost of ten cents a day on the average. The first cost is practically the only cost. No dirt, no ashes, no work to change. It gives a steady, even heat. See one in operation in our store department.

## Halloween Novelties

Halloween, with all its wonderful traditions, will soon be with us, and of course you will want to celebrate this memorable occasion royally.

We have a large assortment of wonderful Halloween hats, masks and aprons that will lend additional enjoyment to the festivities—Hats, each ..... 15c and 25c Masks, each ..... 25c Aprons, each ..... 15c Napkins, 2 dozen ..... 15c Baskets, 2 for ..... 15c

## Yellow Pumpkins

Place your orders this week for Halloween delivery.

## Good Old Fashioned Salt Rising Bread

Try a loaf for a change. It will revive memories of your younger days.

## Fancy Packed Raisins and Figs Now In

The new crop of raisins and figs are now being received. Your Eastern friends will appreciate receiving one. The quality is of the usual Graff's standard.

## Toilet Articles

Talcum Powder, 15c and 25c Pond's Vanishing Cream, 25c and 30c Pond's Antiseptic Cream, 25c

A small box of Sanito Complexion Powder free with each 25c purchase of Talcum Powder only a limited amount in this lot.

## News From The Crockery Department

Many new goods are now arriving in this department that will give you new ideas for gifts. Particular wedding presents can be easily selected from our large and well chosen stock, and then too, you have the assurance of getting the Graff quality.

## Mahogany Electric Lamps Now On Display

We have a splendid assortment of tall piano lamps, also

the library table reading lamps—all in the newest and latest

## Our Well Equipped Delicatessen Department And Large Steam Table Is At Your Service

We are ever on the alert to serve you promptly, with the very best, and daintiest of roast meats, fancy sausages, salads, relishes—cheese of all kinds—in fact, everything to tempt one's appetite—here you will find everything neat, clean and satisfactory.

## On The Steam Table For Monday You Will Find

Veal Stew and Green Peas—Creamed Lima Beans—Hot Chicken Tamales—Raisin Rice Pudding.

Launches put up for Schools, Lodges, and Auto Parties.

New Lye Hominy now in.

Korn-Fed Hams are famous for their mild, even cure—sweet and tender.

styles—with silk shades—some with fringe—others without. Moderately priced from \$7.50 and up.

## Brass Jardinieres

In the very newest style and finish. They have a rounded bottom, with three-ball feet, finished in a rich bronze shade—

7-inch size ..... \$1.75 8-inch size ..... \$2.00

## Mazda Lamps

We are agents for these well known lamps and can supply you in any size.

## Lac-All

### Especially For Floors



It is the best and most durable finish for use on either hard or soft wood floors. It will not turn white when washed and will not scratch. Put up in eight colors.



## Window Glass

I carry all sizes of Glass and will put the glass in the windows, Roofing Paper, Building Paper, Deadening Felt.

## Frembling's Paint Shop

Phone 16 1926 Fresno St., Near J. St. Prompt Delivery to Any Part of the City

You can pipe hot water into your homes, or you can get it if you will get a GURU Automatic Water Heater at Gas Company or dealers.

—Advertisement—

# Society



Mrs. Nell J. Read of New York, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Narce

Francisco are week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roger M. Roberts, at their home on Cameron avenue. Mr. Allen and Mrs. Roberts are fraternity brothers in Theta Delta Chi.

Mrs. H. J. Craycroft returned last night from a week spent in San Fran-

chester, Lloyd Cassidy and Malcolm McMillin, Stanford students and members of the Sigma Nu fraternity, are week-end guests in the household of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hamptom. Miss Violet State of the Section Theosophical Society.

A. P. Warrington of Klamath, Oregon was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Frisbie at lunch at the Sunnyside Country Club yesterday. Mr. Warrington is the president of the American Section Theosophical Society.

Simple and impressive was the marriage ceremony Tuesday evening which united Miss Helen Jorgenson,

The University Club will give a supper dance on Tuesday night, celebrating the opening of the Orpheum sea-

son.

Charles Hobbs, Lloyd Cassidy and

Malcolm McMillin, Stanford students

and members of the Sigma Nu fraternity,

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Miss Violet State of the Section

Theosophical Society.

Miss Purdy also is to take the ingen-

ious part of "Cecily" in a play en-

titled "The Importance of Being Ear-

nest" given by a dramatic society of

San Franciscans, called The Little Play-

s Club.

The wedding of Miss Bertha Miller and T. Howard took place yesterday morning at the home of the bride's father, Rev. Duncan Wallace officiating. Miss Lydia Miller, the bride's sister, and Miss Ida Andrahd acted in the capacity of bridesmaids. L. Frenzel and E. Christian were ushers. The bride was married in her travelling costume, a brown broadcloth with chin hat to match. A wedding luncheon was served after the solemnization of the ceremony. The table was very attractive with its decorations of carnations, roses and ferns. Those who were present besides the family and attendants were Mr. and Mrs. W. Carleton, Mrs. Mittenthal, E. Howard, T. Carleton and J. Moon. Mr. and Mrs. Howard left for San Francisco and will go south by the coast route to San Diego. After a fortnight's honeymoon they will take up their residence in their attractive home in the Alta Vista tract.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dice are re-

ceiving the congratulations of their

friends upon the arrival of a son in

their household, last Tuesday.

The Daughters of the Confederacy will hold their first meeting October 17 at 3 p. m. with Mrs. Lockwood, 335 Yale avenue. They will arrange their year's work and also plan to entertain Mrs. D. C. Clay of Oakland, the state president, who will visit here October 28.

Mr. Armin Sachs left for Los Angeles Friday night for a fortnight's outing.

Roy B. Nutt, prominent realty operator of Modesto, and Miss Edith Orr Robins, well known in society circles of Modesto, motored to Fresno yesterday together, obtained a marriage license and were quietly married by Judge George W. Smith in his chambers. Mr. and Mrs. Nutt will spend their honeymoon in an automobile tour

to San Diego after leaving Fresno.

Edwards said last night that it is

probable that a large delegation of vice

presidents will be appointed to sit on the platform Wednesday night.

A brass band has already been engaged for the parade and to provide special music at the auditorium. Colby will speak on "Why We Want Wilson."

The names of the reception committee

named yesterday afternoon are: William Glass, chairman of the evening; C. E. Edwards, L. O. Stephen, H. H. Welsh, George L. Warlow, Jane Gallagher, D. S. Rawling, Dr. J. M. Crawford, H. Glass, William Stratton, John A. New, W. B. Holland, F. M. Lane, M. K. Harris, Dr. J. L. Maupin, Dr. H. P. Beaser, Mesdames George E. Church, S. L. Strother, W. A. Fitzgerald, W. P. Miller, F. C. Buchner, Thomas Lopez, W. D. Crichton, B. L. Wiley, John Harvey, Henry Hawon, and Miss Frances Dean and Ida Miles.

via short shrill outburst.

You'll get the individual expression of your own ideas—the right

combination of color and size of moulding with all the advantages

of high grade workmanship.

Ball Wall Paper and Paint Co.

Z. G. PECK J. T. TUPPER W. S. CHISHOLM

## Lillian Russell's Beauty Talks

### CUSTODIANS.

(Copyright, 1916, by Lillian Russell.)  
Every woman is the custodian of her own health, and if she is true to her trust she need not worry much about her complexion and physique.

I speak of health in the broader sense of the word, as it can be applied to every part of the body, from the top of her head to the soles of her feet.

When women realize that personal beauty is practically a question of health, the possibilities of acquiring it and retaining it do not seem very remote.

The head of hair, which is pretty enough to attract admiration in the hair that is healthy and strong. The face that is fair to look upon is the one that possesses a glowing skin and is animated by vigorous spirit, both of which are products of good health. The hand that is attractive is covered with skin that is smooth and firm, both of which indicate health. Pretty finger nails are indicative of health, as are firm, slim ankles and an erect carriage of the body.

The figure that is trim and neat beokens health and strength. Every personal charm is dependent upon good health.

Fat feet and ankles that require large shoes to cover them are products of sluggish circulation and neglect, and there are many to be seen at the page. Judging by the number of feet I see in the street, I would say that most exposed to common view and ridicule, I would say that there are many fine healthy women. Every effort to promote beauty, if undertaken sincerely, is in the direction of acquiring better health.

Good health can be retained or regained by following simple rules, and you cannot aspire to bodily health and strength without obtaining beauty.

When you neglect your health and the

personal charms dependent upon it you are certainly untrue to sacred trust. You were not endowed with a body without assuming a trusteeship that covers every hair on your head and each nail on your fingers. If you neglect all your possessions and permit them to deteriorate, you are irresponsible custodian of your most valuable asset.

There is nothing more despicable than an ingrate. Is it not ungrateful to neglect your endowment of health and beauty? Are you not neglecting a wonderful opportunity when you ignore chances to improve your health and thereby add to your personal charm?

The woman who feeds herself to the good stomach. The woman who goes or rides all day betrays her trust of a healthy, symmetrical pair of limbs. When she burns her skin in the sun until it is brown or treakled she is undeserving of a clear, fine skin, and she jeopardizes her chances of ever having it clear again. If she neglects to wash and brush her hair and treat it properly she is repaid with objectionable appearing locks.

The ambition to be beautiful is praiseworthy. It also means a desire for health and strength and the fulfillment of the trust imposed upon you. When you give a thought to your personal health, think of your hair and its condition; of your teeth—they are most important to your health, think of every one of your wonderful gifts of nature which may add to pleasure from your beauty. When you attempt to add to your appearance without considering your health your efforts will be cursory, too superficial to bring lasting results.

of the southland and will return to Modesto, where they will make their home.

Mrs. C. J. Kjaerbye and Mrs. Luella Sanborn, past presidents of the Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian church, have returned after absences of some length, and will be the guests of honor at the meeting of the Alliance at the church Tuesday afternoon, October 17, at 3:30 o'clock. Mrs. George Babcock will have charge of the program, which will be current events. Friends of the honor guests are invited.

A. P. Warrington of Klamath, Oregon was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Frisbie at lunch at the Sunnyside Country Club yesterday. Mr. Warrington is the president of the American Section Theosophical Society.

The many friends of A. B. Good, 2131 Belmont avenue, will regret to learn of his serious illness.

Announcement is made of the mar-

riage of Miss Ida Craibron of San

Bernardino and William G. Sickly of

San Francisco, after which they will reside at the Johnson home at 204 J street.

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# Among the Clubs

of the S.J.V. District

MRS. P. A. MIX,  
President of the Exeter Woman's Club.

The Wednesday Club meets at the home of Mrs. Ethel Aher, 847 M street, on Wednesday afternoon, to study American literature covering the colonial period from 1667 to 1765 and the revolutionary period from 1765 to 1800. Mrs. H. C. Tupper will be the leader for the day. The constitution of the club will be read and the members will answer to the roll call with quotations from early American writers.

The Friday Study club will meet at the home of Mrs. S. W. Pardwell, 1336 N street with Mrs. J. H. Pierson presenting the subject of the "Elizabethan Age."

Mrs. W. P. Miller's calendar for the week is as follows:

Monday ... Parlor Lecture Club House "My Lady's Dress" by Edward Knobell.

Tuesday ... Modern Woman's Club "Browning Sonnets" by Robert Browning.

Wednesday ... Leisure Hour Club (Meets with Mrs. Miller) at 10:00 North Van Ness. Each member is privileged to bring one guest.

"Modern Drama."

Thursday ... Thursday Night Class (Meets at Mrs. Miller's Home).

"Parisian" by Wagner, Mrs. J. R. Griffin at the piano.

Friday ... Readings before the Redley Improvement Club.

Saturday ... Visalia A talk on "Tagore and his plays."

The Literary Department of the Parlor Lecture Club will meet on Monday afternoon, Mrs. W. P. Miller reading "My Lady's Dress" by Knobell.

Thursday afternoon at the Parlor Lecture Club House Dr. Arthur Riedhar, president of Mills College, will lecture on "Americanism and "American Literature Today."

L. T. Moore will give an instrumental selection, Chopin's famous left-hand study.

Mrs. Otto Oeser will give two vocal numbers, (a) "Song of India" by Korsakow; (b) "The Lass with the Delicate Air" by Aune.

The Lone Star Social club will meet with Mrs. J. Devine on Wednesday afternoon.

The Busy Hour Circle of the First Christian church will meet on Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Mathewson, 925 U street, to plan a musicale at the Fresno Hotel next Saturday afternoon.

Central Chapter of St. James Guild will meet on Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 with Mrs. Wm. Payne on U street.

St. Agnes Guild meets tomorrow afternoon with Mrs. Gurlotti.

Mrs. H. B. Hollingsworth will hostess the meeting of the Friday Afternoon Sewing club this week at her home near Kearney Park.

The Woman's Improvement club of Kerman entertained at its first evening party of the winter on Thursday evening. The husbands and friends of the members were guests. Progressive whist was played, first prizes going to Miss Julie Hammond and Frank Jackson, while the consolation prizes were won by Mrs. David Scott and M. A. Truken. Mrs. Lydia Sandell and Mrs. Ethel June were hostesses and served a delicious supper.

The Selma Wednesday Club met this week at the home of Mrs. Herbert G. Drew. An interesting program with "Mexico" as the topic was carried out under the leadership of Mrs. Edwin Ross, with Mrs. C. A. Harrison as musical leader.

A Mexican patriotic chorus was sung by a quartet composed of Mesdames T. H. Elliott, A. B. Downey, C. A. Harrison and Miss Elberta Rink.

Miss Myra Manlove gave an interesting paper on the geography of the

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Mrs. Sam Arrants, Mrs. Lyle Say, Hostess, Mrs. Charles C. Clark.

May 9, 1917—"Friendship," Mrs.

Frank Rowland, Mrs. G. J. Klement, Mrs. Walter Owens, Mrs. Rufus Jones, Mrs. Albert Hartley, Mrs. J. D. Mishler, Hostess, Mrs. J. U. Anderson.

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Anderson, in making the sale, showed a spirit of progressiveness by throwing off his commission as representative of the owner, and at the same time agreeing to help when the club members are ready to go ahead with the erection of their home.

The plans for a club house, though still in a preliminary state, are to erect a modern building which can be used for public meetings of all kinds of special importance will be a large floor space finished in hard maple that may be excellent for dancing. It is this floor that the club plans to raise much of the funds for the paying out on its investment.

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# HUGHES POLICIES WOULD LEAD TO PEACE

Have Led to "War"  
Have Let to "War"  
With Mexico

## Tariff Commission No Defense Against a Free- Trade Congress

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 14.—Charles E. Hughes today characterized as "preposterous" the declaration that a vote for him meant a vote for war.

"I am a man of peace," Mr. Hughes said. "Who wants war? I don't want war."

Correct policies, Mr. Hughes said, would keep America out of war.

"That sort of thing we have been having will not keep us out of war," he said. "It will embroil us in difficulty."

In the six addresses which marked the opening day of his presidential campaign in Nebraska, the Republican nominee discussed nearly all the issues of the campaign. He characterized as temporary and abnormal the present prosperity of the country and urged support of the Republican party so that a protective tariff might be enacted to fortify American enterprises in post-bellum days against unequal competition.

The country, he said, was living on "the stimulus" of the European war and would not long have the stimulus.

"You might as well talk to a drunk-

en man of the bliss of intoxication, Hughes said. "Our opponents, instead of making political capital out of the prosperity which comes up through the European war ought to be thinking of what they did to the country with their policy put in force through the Underwood bill. There may be those who enjoy the contemplation of that sort of thing, but they will have a rude awakening."

The nominee assailed the Adamson bill as "gold brick" handed to labor. This declaration was made before an audience of railroad employees who crowded around his car at Wyo.

Policies are for Peace.

In his speech here, the nominee went into detail on his views with respect to the international consideration of peace and the organization of peace. At Fairbury he replied to the charge that a vote for him meant a vote for war.

I have heard it said since I came to Nebraska that somebody has been giving through the state saying that a vote for me meant a vote for war," Mr. Hughes said. "Did you ever hear a more preposterous proposition to present to men? I am a man of peace. I have been spending my life in maintaining the institutions of peace. I desire in that way to promote international peace. Who can think without horror of the ravages of war? Who can desire war? I do not desire war. I do not desire petty wars. I do not desire war in Mexico to satisfy a personal vindictiveness against a disliked ruler. I don't like that kind of war. I believe in correct policies. They will keep us out of war. The sort of thing we have been having will not keep us out of war. It will embroil us in difficulty. It did embroil us in difficulty in Mexico.

"We wish well to all people; we desire to have prosperity throughout the world, but we have a particular care here. Unless we take care of our own, we shall never serve humanity. Unless we develop the great opportunities of the United States, we will serve no one whatever. I am for America first and America efficient.

"Our friends on the other side seem to think that everybody who dis-

agrees with them wants war. Well, that would be a very cheerful way for a blind man to consider the situation.

Intermeddling Leads to War.

"Our friends on the other side certainly have not got a monopoly on peace. Let us look a little at the record. They tell us they are so strongly for the preservation of peace that if anyone criticizes what they have done he must be a militarist.

"I maintain that the most important thing for the purpose of safeguarding the peace of the land is correct policies. That is important in this hemisphere. That is important in Latin America. That was very important in Mexico. Instead of having a policy of peace based upon a correct attitude with regard to that unfortunate country, our administration, this present administration entered into a policy of offensive intermeddling with matters which did not concern it and embroiled this country in neutral war. That is the real fact of the case."

Mr. Hughes reviewed the administration's policy with regard to Mexico.

"I stand here to say, and I challenge contradiction, that that threat to make war upon that individual and to use whatever force was adequate to put him out of the government, which, whether we recognized it or not, others had recognized, was utterly indefensible in law or in morals," Hughes declared.

Reviewing the tariff, he said:

"We must equip ourselves to take care of our own vital interests. We can't do that until we faithfully apply as wisely, as intelligently as we know how, the doctrine of protection of American enterprises and interests. We have had some suggestion on the other side of an appreciation of this situation.

Empty Tariff Talk.

"They have not been very definite about it; they have not told us exactly what they stand for. If they do not stand for a tariff for revenue only, they do not stand for anything at all, so far as I know in connection with the tariff. If they do not stand for that principle so far as the tariff is concerned, they are without principle, because they certainly have not declared their faith in any other principle.

"They have, however, told us that they will give us a tariff commission to study the matter and to make every possible aid to an understanding of the facts affecting the serious problems. I do not believe it is going blind. I have not come to this place of candor, leaving the career of which I spoke, for the purpose of parceling out special privileges at the expense of the public welfare to any class or to any group.

"I want to see this difficult and important matter attended to with the utmost care and fairness. It can be done if we let the facts that apply to each situation, and I believe in a tariff commission, but it is perfectly idle for anybody to talk the American public as if a tariff commission were a solution of tariff difficulties. Tariff commission's don't legislate."

The note concludes:

"The American memorandum lays great stress on the view that the rights of neutrals and of belligerents are equally sacred and must be strictly observed. The allied governments for their part entirely share this view. They are sincerely endeavoring to avoid any encroachment on the legitimate exercise of the rights of innocent neutral commerce through the exercise of their own belligerent rights. But they consider that they are within their belligerent rights in exercising on the high seas the control exercised by international law as acceded to them in order to prevent all transfers destined to furnish assistance to their enemy in the conduct of their war and to maintain their neutrality."

"The rights of the United States, as a neutral power, cannot, in their opinion, include that of protection given by the federal government in despatches, proclams, correspondence, or communications of whatever nature they may be, which have a hostile character, manifest or disguised and a hostile destination, direct or indirect. Such communication can only be carried on by private American citizens at their proper risk and peril. This is the very principle which has been expressly cited by the President of the United States in his proclamations of neutrality."

"Finally, if any faults, abuses or serious mistakes, alleged to have been committed by the allied authorities responsible for the examination of mails, are brought to the attention of the government of France and Great Britain, the latter will be prepared, as they have always been, to determine the responsibility and take the requisite measures in conformity with the principles of law and justice from which it is not and never has been their intention to depart."

Just Talk, Says Wilson

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 14.—The most interesting element of the Republican plan now is the vocal," said the President. "The vocal element is not regular for office but is making promises while the element which has been nominated is making no promises."

The President praised the "rank and file" of the Progressive party, saying no group of men were "ever more pliably decided." He attacked the leaders of that party.

"The Democratic party in the last few years has reneged the promises of the Progressive party and of the Democratic party," Mr. Wilson added. He discussed conditions in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, saying a return of the "political gauntlet" is seeking a return to power.

"You have seen the gentlemen who claim to lead the Progressive element of the Republican party make an abject surrender," the President declared. He added this had happened all over the country. He attacked what he termed the "corrupt elements" of the Republican party.

"If their leaders want Americans to get their rights everywhere, why don't the rank and file of the Republicans help them to get their rights?" asked the President, after alluding to the Republicans who voted to warn Americans of armed ships.

Preston to Campaign

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—John W. Preston, United States district attorney for Northern California, announced today he would take the stump for President Wilson, starting Monday and continuing his speeches throughout the northern part of the state until the eve of election. He will devote much of his time to discussing the neutrality of the United States.

The stump campaign will end in Preston's home town, Utah. Preston will be on hand, however, he said, next month to prosecute at the trial of Bupp and the others in the so-called "bomb plots."

Col. Graves Resigns

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 14.—Colonel F. A. Graves of the Eighth Massachusetts infantry will tender his resignation at once, he announced today, and Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Perry is now in command of the regiment. Colonel Graves stated this afternoon that he intended to resign at once and go to the Pacific Coast because of an ulcer which had developed upon his eye.

## FRAUDULENT BANK SCHEMES REPORTED

### Farmers Called on to Make Payments to Promote Organization

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The Federal farm loan board's warning to farmers against swindlers seeking to profit by organization of land banks has begun to bring in many reports of victims. The board recently announced that it would refuse charters to any banks in whose organization more than \$100,000 had been spent for promotion purposes.

Jacob J. Blumer of Benchland, Mont., wrote to the board that an agent of a promotion concern pretended to have been employed by the government and got from him \$250 each for 10 shares of stock and that he later received notice to pay \$750 more.

K. T. Peck of Estherville, Mont., complained that agents of the same concern told him that to borrow his must become a shareholder of the concern. Peck paid \$25 and obligated himself for several more payments.

S. A. Altman of Lincoln, Kan., wrote he had paid \$200 on a similar proposition.

The board today issued this supplemental warning:

"Farmers who borrow through the national farm loan associations are not required to pay any advance commissions. All of these enterprises are engaged in the business of loaning to the farmer the amount of his payment and the attention of the department of justice has been called to the matter and an attempt will be made to bring the offenders to justice."

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Reviewing the tariff, he said:

"We must equip ourselves to take care of our own vital interests. We can't do that until we faithfully apply as wisely, as intelligently as we know how, the doctrine of protection of American enterprises and interests. We have had some suggestion on the other side of an appreciation of this situation.

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## ALLIES REFUSE TO ABANDON SEARCH OF NEUTRAL MAHS

(Continued on Page 25.)  
reasons that the Allies have initiated the removal of the mail bags and their dispatch to points provided, for prompt and regular handling. In all this the Allied governments have no other purpose but that of diminishing by all means in their power the inconvenience that the legitimate exercise of their belligerent rights in regard to enemy mail might cause to innocent neutral correspondence and to neutral vessels.

**Division of Ships.**

After asserting that the United States and the Allies are in agreement on principles, the note adds:

"The note in reply to Secretary of State Lansing's declaration that 'the Allies expect neutrals ships without just cause to enter their own ports, thus acquiring by force or unfair means an illegal jurisdiction,' says:

"The allied governments have never differentiated between their treatment of mails on board a neutral vessel on the high seas and those on board a neutral vessel compulsorily diverted to an allied port. They have always recognized that visits carried out in a port to which a vessel has been compulsorily diverted must in this respect be assimilated to visits on the high seas and the criticism put forward by the United States government does not therefore appear to them to be justified."

Defending the practice of exercising jurisdiction and the right of search over a merchant vessel calling at one's own accord at an allied port, the note says:

"When a neutral merchant vessel enters an allied port it is legitimate for the authorities of the Allied governments, before giving her clearance, to satisfy themselves that the vessel is carrying nothing hostile to the interests of their national defense. It must be added that the German custom of abusing neutral mails and of forwarding enemy commerce, even upon hostilities, under apparently innocuous covers, sent from one neutral to another, has rendered necessary the supervision of mails in transit from countries adjacent to Germany exactly as in the case of mails in transit to or from Germany itself. But it could hardly be said that in the case of correspondence between neutrals, which is not used as a cloak for such abuses there are no grounds for apprehension."

**Right Anywhere.**

Contending that the practice followed by the powers in former wars establishes the general rule of the right to examine mails outside of territorial waters, the note amplifies the argument in the following terms:

"On the high seas, according to international law, it is lawful for the belligerents to search for and prevent operations of transport or other services by which neutral vessels can give cooperation and assistance to the hostile operations of the enemy. A few lines of a letter conveyed to the enemy may be as useful or more useful to his hostile operations than a cargo of arms and ammunition. Experience in the course of the present war has in fact demonstrated the truth of this observation. Hostile acts have been planned through the mails. Dangerous plots, which the enemy does not even spare neutral countries, have been detected in the mails and foiled."

The note concludes:

"The American memorandum lays great stress on the view that the rights of neutrals and of belligerents are equally sacred and must be strictly observed. The allied governments for their part entirely share this view. They are sincerely endeavoring to avoid any encroachment on the legitimate exercise of the rights of innocent neutral commerce through the exercise of their own belligerent rights. But they consider that they are within their belligerent rights in exercising on the high seas the control exercised by international law as acceded to them in order to prevent all transfers destined to furnish assistance to their enemy in the conduct of their war and to maintain their neutrality."

The Junior Marine Scouts to Be Made National in Character

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Eight hundred former U. S. Boy Scouts living on the west side of this city have formed an organization called the Junior Marine Scouts, for training in the duties of U. S. Marines. The organization is in no way affiliated with the U. S. Boy Scouts, and plans are under way to make the body national in scope and character.

The Junior Marine Scouts have taken up as their special plea to others that the training they will receive on land and sea is of greater benefit than either land or sea training taken separately. It's a twin-line service—both naval and military—they argue, and they look to see the idea spread over the entire country.

Mr. L. W. Irving, 146 West 165th street, New York, is at the head of the new organization, and several prominent citizens have interested themselves in the movement.

**MEXICAN GENERAL BACK.**

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 14.—Gen. Francisco Gonzales, commander of the Carrancista forces in the north, has returned from Casas Grandes, where he made an investigation of the reports of Villa's presence there. He said he had ordered a column of cavalry south from Casas Grandes to El Valle, the American outpost.

**ABANDON WRECK OF BEAR.**

EL REKA, Cal., Oct. 14.—The hulk of the Portland and San Francisco steamer Bear was abandoned today in the rocky cradle of the Humboldt county coast north of Cape Mendocino, where a loss of five lives.

**THE WORLD'S GREATEST EC**

# News From Central California

## ARE SNOWBOUND IN SIERRA MOUNTAINS

Livingston Party Touring in High Mountains Cannot Be Located

LIVINGSTON, Oct. 14.—Somewhere in the high Sierras, it is feared, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Ecclefield, Frank Suter and Bob Pollock, Livingston people, are snowed in, perhaps with little food other than what wild game they might kill. This is only a fear and only what may have happened. On the other hand, the party may be speeding across the foothill country and valley toward home. Nobody knows!

One month ago, last Monday, the Livingstonians left in the two Ecclefield machines for a hunting and camping trip in the high mountains above West Point, expecting to be gone two or three weeks. Several letters were received from them after they arrived at their destination and were mailed from West Point, the nearest post office. But the last letter arrived twelve days ago, just before the recent general storm. The fact that they expected to return in two or three weeks, and it is now nearly two months, and that it is known that the heaviest snow storm known in years in October descended over the Sierras, leads those at home to believe that the Ecclefield party may have been snared. In the roads above West Point are bad at their best, and snow-covered, it is thought would be impossible to travel them.

In several parts of the mountains cattle are snowed in, and rescue parties are trying to bring them out. The Livingston party is composed of individuals experienced in mountaineering, and there is no fear that they will not be able to take care of themselves, under any circumstances, but whether they will have to abandon their automobiles and equipment and "hike" out of the wilderness is the question.

## STOCK IN TUOLUMNE IS OUT OF MOUNTAINS

Loss Will Reach Thousands; Two Men Suffer From Freezing

SONORA, Oct. 4.—Practically all of the stock are now out of the mountain ranges. The loss to the stockmen whose cattle perished before they could be reached will run into thousands of dollars. Two men were frostbitten and are in a serious condition. Several parties were snowbound and have just in time by pack-horse escape, which went to their aid. At Huckleberry Meadows a road had to be dug through five feet of snow to take a herd of 500 through. In the range above Lake Eleanor many cattle were lost, 500 fifty to be shot. At Bakers Station it has been impossible to get the stock out.

## HODGES SPEAKS IN BAKERSFIELD

Former Governor of Sunflower State Talks on Prohibition; Wilson to Hold Meeting Today

BAKERSFIELD, Oct. 14.—Former Governor George H. Hodges of Kansas addressed a large audience here to-night at the Armory on the effect of prohibition in his home state. He took the dry side of the argument. Tomorrow afternoon a convention of dry workers will be held here at which J. S. Wilson will speak. In the evening he will talk at Armory Hall.

Harry A. Ryan, representing the Trades Union Liberty League, will speak tomorrow night in this city.

## WOODVILLE NOTES

WOODVILLE, Oct. 14.—Mrs. Henry Barling who was called to Bakersfield on the death of her brother-in-law Leland Mull returned home Sunday.

J. B. Monroe was a business visitor at Porterville recently.

W. R. Curry and son Fred of Fresno are in this district. Mr. Curry is district organizer of the Fraternal Brotherhood.

Mr. Wilson who has been visiting relatives and friends at Porterville returned home Saturday.

J. W. Martin of Porterville was a business visitor in this district recently.

Miss Cera Wilson was a Porterville visitor Saturday.

Mr. W. F. Furtell and daughter Miss Irma and son Vernon were business visitors at Porterville recently.

J. W. Blair was a business visitor at Poplar recently.

J. Dan Manyan of Los Angeles and Pat Manyan of Canada are visiting at the Gilman home.

Mr. Clegg has rented his ranch and has moved to Tipton.

Grandpa Mills was a business visitor in the Poplar district recently. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Martin and son Clark were motor visitors in this district recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Peterson of Porterville were motor visitors in this district recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Garrett and children of Porterville were visiting at the Mills home Sunday.

J. B. Monroe and Bill Santry were motor visitors at Porterville recently.

## ORGANIZE TURLOCK ECONOMIC LEAGUE

TURLOCK, Oct. 14.—A Turlock branch of the Business Men's Economic League was organized yesterday with the following officers: J. E. Weaver, president; E. B. Osborn, vice-president; A. P. Ferguson, secretary; D. J. Wedde, J. L. Johnson, W. N. Graybill, esse Jaderberg, J. L. Downing, Dr. W. L. Wilson, W. C. Kirkman, P. H. Pinfold and C. E. Ellsbury, directors. The object of the league is to co-operate with other dry organizations in behalf of the two prohibition amendments to be voted upon at the November election.

## HIGH PRICE IS PAID FOR STOCK

MODESTO, Oct. 14.—The high average of \$10 was received at the W. M. Leeland sale of Guernseys and Holsteins yesterday for 100 head of dairy stock ranging from young calves to cows. One pure-bred Holstein cow sold for \$155, eight pure-bred bulls bringing \$160. Grade Holsteins sold at high figures, twelve head bringing over \$100 each. The sale was attended by more than 400 dairymen, many coming from other counties.

## SELMA COUPLE CELEBRATE THEIR FIFTIETH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY



Mr. and Mrs. George W. Holmes

## CLOSE LARGE DEAL FOR LAND IN KERN

Half Million Dollars Is Price Paid for 15,000 Acres Near Tehachapi

BAKERSFIELD, Oct. 14.—The Rubina ranch of 23,000 acres, Blackburn ranch of 5000 acres, Matheron and McConaha, 1500 acres, and R. M. Spencer, 400 acres, all in Tehachapi valley, together with 3300 acres owned by Elledge & Andrus, at Monolith, have been taken over by a Los Angeles syndicate, whose personnel is not divulged. The deal involved more than \$600,000, according to W. W. Jennings, manager of the Rubina ranch, who gave out the news of the deal today. It is planned to plant apple and pear trees and the grazing lands will be used for a large number of cattle. Development of the acreage will cost about \$100,000, it was announced. A modern dairy will be installed for supplying the Southern California market. The transaction at Monolith included all the dairy stock, horses, mules, cattle and equipment. The acreage is leased from the city of Los Angeles, which had its aqueduct plant at Monolith.

The ranches will be consolidated, the entire 16,000 acres being under the management of Jennings, who will have under him division chiefs.

## NAME COMMITTEES FOR VISALIA FAIR

Citrus Exposition for San Joaquin Valley Will Be Held Dec. 6 to 13

VISALIA, Oct. 14.—Announcement was made today of the full executive committee of the Visalia Board of Trade Annual Tulare County Citrus Fair, which will be held in Visalia, December 6 to 13. J. Sub Johnson, George A. Fleming and Ben M. Maddox constitute the committee, with W. R. Van Noy, secretary, and headquarters at the offices of the Visalia Water Company.

All initial details have been completed and sub-committees will be named within the week, it is announced. The fair will be held this year in the Visalia Auditorium and under tents covering city streets for two blocks, and including an exhibit space of 500 square feet. All space for the community and county exhibits will be given free, and many applications for space have already been secured. At the same time it is announced that space for commercial exhibits is being rapidly purchased by large manufacturing companies, gasoline and automobile companies and farm machinery concerns.

The committee has decided upon an extensive musical entertainment during the week over \$4,000 having been set aside for this alone. This includes a fine concert band, dance orchestra and vocalists.

In addition to the orange show, exhibits will be made of all the various products grown in the San Joaquin Valley, and awards will be given on citrus, fresh fruits, especially Emperor grapes, dairy products and dried fruits.

This year the entire San Joaquin Valley has been included in the fair and many space contracts have arrived from the citrus district of Fresno county, while Kern county will compete, and keen interest is expected between the three counties over the citrus products. It is the first time that Fresno and Kern counties have been asked to unite in the general San Joaquin Valley fair, and their own insistence, not demands, caused the enlargement of the plans which now promise to include half a hundred exhibits.

## MODESTANS ORGANIZE TO BOOST HIGHWAYS

Association Is Formed to Aid in Carrying Bond Issue November 7

MODESTO, Oct. 14.—At a meeting of sixty good road boosters of Modesto and vicinity held last night at the city hall in answer to a call issued by Mayor D. W. Morris, a good roads club was organized to work for the passage of the \$1,400,000 county bond issue to be voted on November 7. F. A. Cressy, Jr., was elected president; E. D. Tracy, vice-president; E. L. Sherman, secretary, and County Engineer E. H. Anear, T. C. Hockling, G. P. Schaefer and T. H. Kewell, executive committee. A general committee of thirty was also appointed to assist in the work. If bonds for good roads can be carried in this county, this present issue will be carried, for a campaign is to be waged throughout the county that will reach every voter.

Burdett had been to Hetch Hetchy and left Oakdale on his return trip at 5 o'clock, with the expectation of making the hundred miles to the city before dark, when he saw the motor cop mount and start after him, the cop "stepped on her" and made part of his journey, according to the officer's speedometer at eighty miles an hour. Morrison wanted to be moderate however, and charged him only with going at a speed of seventy miles an hour.

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## PROMINENT KERMAN RESIDENT PASSES

Thomas Jacobson Dies at Vinland Colony; Brief News Happenings

KERMAN, Oct. 13.—Thomas Jacobson, who for the past four years has been a resident of Vinland colony, passed away Wednesday afternoon after a long illness. He had been in poor health for a year or more. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Astrid Jacobson, and two sons, Thorwald and Arnold. The deceased was a native of Norway, and was thirty-four years of age. Funeral services were held Friday afternoon at the Bethany church, and interment was at the Bethany cemetery.

H. A. Larsen, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, is reported to be recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Peters and Miss Hilda Peters have given up their residence and will live at the Kerman Inn for the winter months. Mr. and Mrs. V. Arbour have taken the house vacated by the Peters family.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Hoosan this week took possession of the property which they recently purchased from the J. M. Baker estate. It is located in Third street between D and E streets.

Congressman Denver S. Church is scheduled to speak in Duke hall, Kerman, Wednesday evening, Oct. 18.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Deutsch and Henry Marlon Deutsch left today on a vacation trip which will take them to Los Angeles, San Diego, and other California cities.

Rev. J. R. Fuller, the new pastor of the Kerman M. E. church, extends a cordial invitation to all the residents of Kerman and vicinity to attend the Sunday services. Sunday school will be at 10 a. m., preaching at 11 a. m., Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m., and evening service at 7:30.

R. R. Evans of the Dakota colony has been chosen to serve on the high school board, in the place of E. E. Kaufman, who has moved to Fresno.

Miss Mabel Campbell, principal of the Kerman grammar school, attended the big celebration at Chowchilla today. While there she was the guest of Miss Laura Dougherty, a former Kerman teacher.

Fred Dettmann this week placed an order with V. Arbour, the Ford agent at this place, for a 1917 model touring car.

Ralph Graves, the winner of the potato contest which was carried on by the Agricultural Club of the Kerman Union High school, left Friday morning on the eastern trip which is the prize given the winners of the various contests carried on by the agricultural clubs of the state.

## BOARD OF TRADE ADDS NEW NAMES

TURLOCK, Oct. 14.—As the result of a week's membership campaign, 73 new members of the Turlock Board of Trade were reported today by the committee, which was composed of President A. A. Howell, Secretary S. T. Webb, Wellington Brown, H. S. Crane, J. T. Warren, T. C. Sjostrom, L. W. Holes, T. J. Brenden, C. C. Clegg, son and G. S. Keith. This brings the membership up to 156, and gives the Board of Trade a monthly revenue from dues of about \$200. With added funds at the disposal of the advertising committee, a campaign of publicity will be started by that committee, which is composed of H. W. Bickelbacher, A. V. Hoffman and W. C. Lewis.

## LIVINGSTON NOTES

LIVINGSTON, Oct. 14.—C. R. Davis has purchased a touring car.

H. H. McIntyre returned from Oakland Wednesday with a new Velle roadster. He visited in Salt Lake and Oregon while away.

Mrs. J. Jensen returned Wednesday night from a sojourn in San Francisco and Oakland.

J. J. Neiling has sold his farm here and returned to his old home in Pueblo, Colo., where he expects to re-enter the plumbing business. Kelling came here last year to get a taste of farming and to obtain a change of work, following several strenuous years in business.

A. A. Jones, S. R. Swan and J. D. Johnson have returned from Alberta, Canada, with tales of the great wealth and possibilities of that land.

Surprise parties were given two Livingston residents of their homes this week.

Thursday evening a few friends of professor R. A. Hill surprised him at his home, the occasion being his birthday anniversary. Mrs. Hill had prepared refreshments and arranged for playing five hundred during the evening.

Wednesday night members of the Ladies' Aid, and other friends, thirty-five in number, honored their retiring president, Mrs. A. N. Sheesley, by a surprise party. She was presented with a rocking chair as a token of appreciation of her work for the aid.

## CARUTHERS NOTES

CARUTHERS, Oct. 14. Miss Eva Brown was a visitor at high school Friday.

Miss Alta Childers, a high school student, was called to her home Thursday afternoon on account of the serious illness of her mother. Miss Childers has been staying with her uncle, Jean Wanser, and attending high school at Caruthers.

The high school students from Raisin City appreciate the improvements that are being made on the road between Caruthers and Raisin City.

Principal G. M. Sheldon was in Fresno Thursday on business.

Roy Gillmore is erecting a new house on his ranch east of Caruthers.

On account of the illness of Mrs. C. A. McCall, the choir practice and social, to be held here Thursday evening, was postponed.

The following attended the R. V. P. rally and banquet at Selma Friday evening: Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Pittman, Miss Edith Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Haworth, Fern and Carl Penner, Mr. W. J. Cleverley and Miss Z. A. Smith.

Miss Owella Richardson, teacher in the grammar school, has been called to Fresno by the serious illness of her sister.

Mrs. E. Gilligan has been called to Somerton, Ky., in the bedside of her father, who is seriously ill.

Rev. J. Harvey Deere, wife and baby of Fresno were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hill Thursday evening.

Mrs. E. G. Webb and daughter Gladys Ray, of San Diego, who have been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. V. Phelps and Mrs. W. F. Hill, left this morning for Bakersfield. Misses Jane D. Wyatt, Muriel Tucker and Gabe A. Smith of the high school family, were in Fresno Saturday.

THAT TIRED FEELING  
Can be removed with a few drops of S. R. Agua Capuchin. One at Smith Bros. Drug Store.

VOTE  
FOR  
GOOD  
ROADS

# The Good Roads Advocate

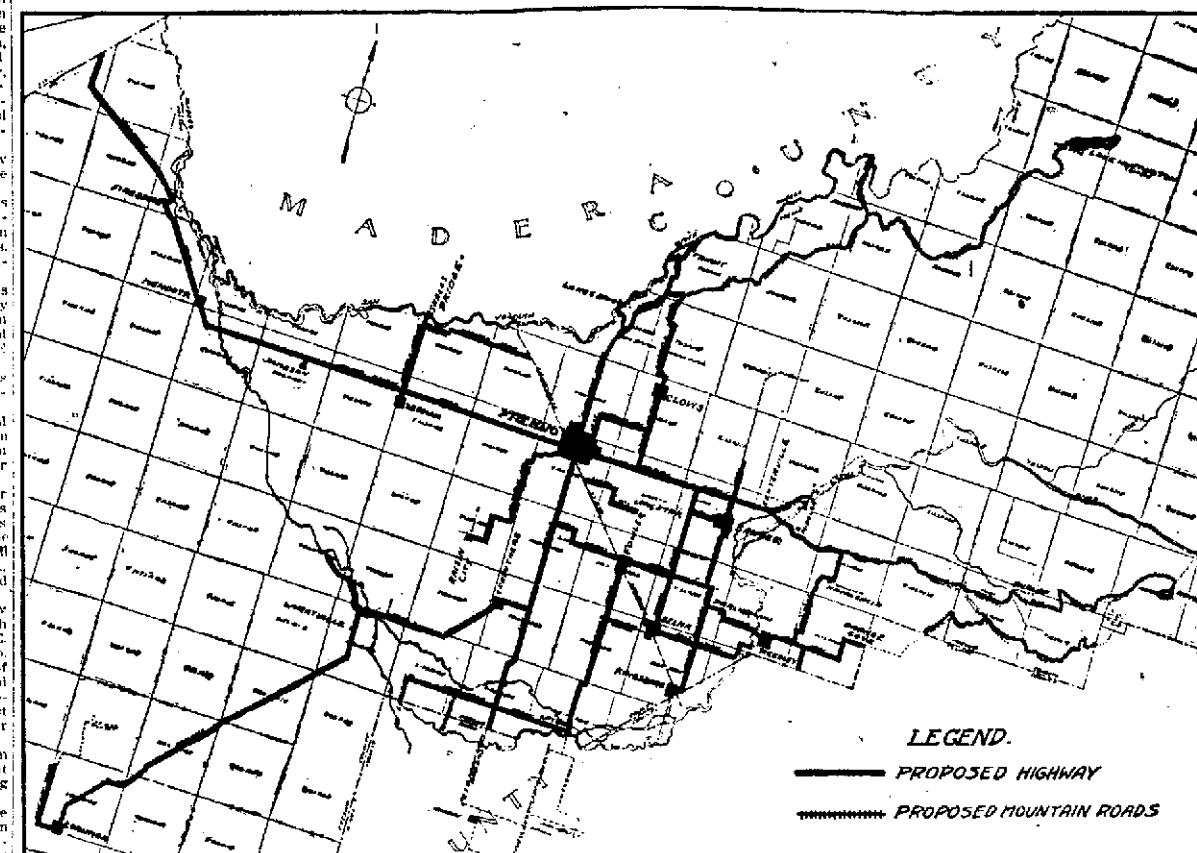
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VOL. 1.

Published by the Good Roads Advisory Committee

No. 7

## Good Roads Will Care For 80% of Traffic



### EDITORIAL

## 446 Miles of Good Roads If Bond Issue Carries

A Few of The Proposed Roads Described Here, Others Will Be Described In Later Advertisements.

### Kerman-Madera Road

Madera Avenue from the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks at Kerman to the intersection of said avenue with the Barstow Road at Vinland, he graded; paved for a width of 16 feet with a hydraulic cement concrete base 5 inches in thickness and an asphaltic wearing surface 1 1/2 inches in thickness, consisting of broken rock or gravel, sand, limestone dust and asphaltic cement mixed hot; and that bridges of concrete, corrugated iron or reinforced concrete be constructed across all waterways where the same are not already constructed.

### Whites Bridge Road

Whites Bridge Road from the western boundary line of the city of Fresno to the center line of Sec. 1, T. 14 S., R. 13 E., be graded; paved for a width of 16 feet with hydraulic cement concrete base 5 inches in thickness and an asphaltic concrete wearing surface 1 1/2 inches in thickness, consisting of broken rock or gravel, sand, limestone dust and asphaltic cement mixed hot; and that shoulders or marginal concrete be constructed upon each side of paved area, 2 feet in width, of a durable and lasting character; and that bridges of concrete, corrugated iron or reinforced concrete be constructed across all waterways where the same are not already constructed.

### Whites Bridge Road

The Whites Bridge Road from the intersection thereof with Madera Avenue west to the northwest corner of Sec. 9, T. 14 S., R. 15 E., be graded; paved for a width of 16 feet with a hydraulic cement concrete base 5 inches in thickness and an asphaltic concrete wearing surface 1 1/2 inches in thickness, consisting of broken rock or gravel, sand, limestone dust and asphaltic cement mixed hot; and that bridges of concrete, corrugated iron or reinforced concrete be constructed across all waterways where the same are not already constructed.

### Mendo-a-Firebaugh) Road

The road from the northwest corner of Sec. 9, T. 14 S., R. 15 E., northwesternly to the city limits of Firebaugh, he graded; paved for a width of 16 feet with a gravel base, the center 16 feet thereof shall be 6 inches in thickness and the 3 feet on each side shall be 2 inches in thickness; and a wearing surface of heavy asphaltic oil applied hot upon said base and with broken rock or gravel screenings and sand spread thereon and rolled together; and that bridges of wood, concrete, corrugated iron or reinforced concrete be constructed across all waterways where the same are not already constructed.

Advertised

### Dos Palos-Facheco Pass Road

The road from the northwesterly boundary line of the city of Firebaugh to the west line of Sec. 25, T. 11 S., R. 12 E., lying immediately adjacent to and northeast of the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway between said lines; thence north along the west line of Sections 25, 24, 13 and 12 of last said township and range to the line dividing Fresno County from Merced County, shall be graded; paved for a width of 16 feet with a gravel base, the center 16 feet thereof shall be 6 inches in thickness and a wearing surface of heavy asphaltic oil applied hot upon said base and with broken rock or gravel screenings and sand spread thereon and rolled together; and that bridges of wood, concrete, corrugated iron or reinforced concrete be constructed across all waterways where the same are not already constructed.

### Jamesan Road

The Jamesan Road through the easterly portion of Sec. 18, T. 14 S., R. 16 E., from the Whites Bridge Road by the most direct and practical route to the Southern Pacific Station at Jamesan, he graded; paved for a width of 16 feet with a gravel base 6 inches in thickness and a wearing surface of heavy asphaltic oil applied hot upon said base and with broken rock or gravel screenings and sand spread thereon and rolled together; and that bridges of wood, concrete, corrugated iron or reinforced concrete be constructed across all waterways where the same are not already constructed.

### Whites Bridge Road

Whites Bridge Road from the center of Sec. 1, T. 14 S., R. 15 E., to the intersection of said road with Madera Avenue, he graded; paved for a width of 16 feet with a hydraulic cement concrete base 5 inches in thickness and an asphaltic concrete wearing surface 1 1/2 inches in thickness, consisting of broken rock or gravel, sand, limestone dust and asphaltic cement mixed hot; and that bridges of concrete, corrugated iron or reinforced concrete be constructed across all waterways where the same are not already constructed.

### Sanger Road

Jensen Avenue from the intersection thereof with the McCall Road to the westerly boundary line of the city of Sanger, to be graded and paved for a width of 16 feet with a hydraulic cement concrete base 5 inches in thickness and a wearing surface of heavy asphaltic oil applied hot upon said base and with broken rock or gravel screenings and sand spread thereon and rolled together; and that bridges of wood, concrete, corrugated iron or reinforced concrete be constructed across all waterways where the same are not already constructed.

This Means Less Upkeep For Dirt Roads

## A Big Saving Will Result

From the experience of other communities that have provided a good road system it is shown that from 75 to 90 per cent of the traffic utilizes the highway.

Those who live off from the actual good roads route find it advantageous to go out of their way a little in order to travel on a hard, dependable surface.

This then being the case, it will mean less use of roads that will not be permanently improved. This saving in upkeep is estimated at close to one half million dollars yearly at the present time.

That the good roads system will be used to this extent is proven by the tremendous popularity of the State Highway that is already constructed through Fresno County. While this is only 26 miles in length yet it is taking care of a large proportion of total traffic of the County and is illustrative of the good results that will follow the construction of Good Roads with 14 times as much mileage as the State Highway covers.

In considering a plan of highways laid out may be added to as development and finances justify this procedure, without any unnecessary expenditure.

The main artery for traffic in this county is the leading county in the San Joaquin Valley and any thing which tends to give better communication between points outside the county as well as inside will benefit the entire county. Any traffic upon the roads coming through the county is bound to help every place on the way.

Ease of communication and accessibility to all parts of the county and neighboring localities is an important part of the good roads plan. The roads are connected in the most practical way. The various centers of population are given excellent connections.

## Advisory Committee Will Pass On All Bills And Supervise Construction

### Well-Known Men Comprise This Committee

Geo. C. Roeding . . . Fresno L. W. Gibson . . . Clovis  
Geo. S. Waterman . . . Fresno P. M. Harwood . . . Coalinga  
W. A. Sutherland . . . Fresno N. C. Blanchard . . . Laton  
W. B. Holland . . . Fresno John C. Rorden . . . Selma  
A. G. Wishon . . . Fresno Levi Garrett . . . Kingsburg  
Truman G. Hart . . . Fresno Harry Hurst . . . Orange Cove  
J. A. Johnson . . . Kerman W. M. Barr . . . Sanger

Highway Commissioners: John A. Neu, H. E. Vogel and Lucius Powers.

In the above list you will find the names of men well known in Fresno; these men have consented to assume the responsibility of the Advisory Committee and men who would be willing to do the same. It should be borne in mind that these men have the confidence of the public and are fully convinced of the necessity and surely it is but just to expect them to help in the work that they have undertaken at a great sacrifice.

These men have the confidence of everybody who knows them and the no one knows better than this committee just how difficult their task is to trust them with the expenses but they assume it gladly and willingly for the good of Fresno County.

## Excerpt From Resolution Appointing "Good Roads" Advisory Committee Adopted By The Highway Commission And Approved by The Board of Supervisors.

"No contract for work to be done by or under the Fresno County Highway Commission shall be made or entered into or approved by said Commission without the approval of said Advisory Committee."

"No engineer, inspector or superintendent to supervise the performance of any contract or to have charge of the doing of any work without contract, on the system of highways contemplated by said report, shall be appointed by this Commission without the approval of said Advisory Committee."

"No claim or demand, in excess of Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars shall be passed against the fund created by the sale of said road bonds, unless such claim or demand shall first have been approved by said Advisory Committee."

Tuesday, Oct. 24th  
Is Election Day  
VOTE--YES



# :-: Society News From Central California Towns :-:

## MODESTO.

Mrs. W. B. Martin has issued cards for a bridge luncheon to be given next Wednesday afternoon at the Hotel Modesto.

Mrs. W. H. Sisk, entertainment the Needcraft club Wednesday afternoon at her pretty home in Fourteenth street. Cards were played in four of the usual needlework. Members present were: Madeline Fred Chase, E. B. Maze, Wade Howell, Ed. Sorenson, L. T. Moore, Walter Bacon, Harry Wood, A. Stuewater, and Miss Howell.

Mrs. Katherine Evans is the guest of her niece, Mrs. C. M. Maze, in Berkeley. Gladys Schneider, superintendent of the Berkeley playgrounds system, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. B. E. Suryana. Mr. Schneider will address the Women's Improvement club Monday afternoon on the playground work.

Miss Helen Craft entertained at luncheon Saturday afternoon at her apartment in the James for Mrs. C. E. Clinton of Oakland. Her guests were: Mrs. Cotton, Miss Marie Northrup, Mrs. H. H. Roxby, Mrs. L. H. Elliott, and Son Lester.

The young people of the Catholic church spent a pleasant evening with cards at St. Stanislaus hall Thursday. There were twelve tables, and prizes were won by Mrs. Ed Sorenson and Leo Hammon for high score. Misses Irene and Maria Kuhn and Rose Sullivan were hostesses for the evening.

The commodious home of Mrs. Theodore Turner was opened to sixty-five members and guests of the Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal church Thursday afternoon. Pink roses and ferns were prettily used in decorations of the living room and pink candles were combined with the roses on the long dining table from which refreshments were served buffet style. Readings were given by Mrs. Ira Webster and Mrs. E. C. Cole and Mrs. J. B. Shamus saw two selections. The entertainment committee was composed of Madames A. M. Argiss, Henry Turner, M. Adams, Martha Wood, and C. W. Shannon.

Miss Florence Fletcher entertained the Westminster Girls at her home on Eleventh street Tuesday evening. Miss Fletcher, in charge of the department, and Miss Fletcher had the study of a chapter on Korea. Mrs. J. B. Meroe and Mrs. B. E. Suryana were hostesses for the evening.

The annual high school rally held Friday night was the largest and most successful ever given. The great bonfire was built on vacant lots opposite the high school building and several hundred students and friends gathered for the fun. An impromptu band composed of high school boys furnished plenty of music and fun. There were speeches by representatives of each class and by members of the faculty.

The Christian Endeavor society of the Presbyterian church entertained all, endeavorers of Modesto Monday night at the church dining room. Supper was served at six o'clock and the evening devoted to an interesting address by Rev. Roy Craigton, field worker for the society of California.

The initial meeting of the Chautauqua club at McHenry library Wednesday afternoon was well attended, a number of new members were present. The club will study this year the European war, and it is expected that much profit will be derived from the use of the books and from the debates which will be taken up by the members.

## OAKDALE

Benjamin Franklin Spur, formerly of this city was married Wednesday morning at Stockton to Miss Irene Emma Guyau. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Powers at St. Mary's church. After a wedding breakfast bride and groom left on a honeymoon trip to Southern California. Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Walthers of Oakdale attended the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tullio entertained at an enchilada dinner Sunday. Their guests were: Mrs. and Madames Ed. Gobin, J. A. Young, T. B. Boone and Miss Charlotte Schell.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Petersen were given a surprise Thursday evening when they were suddenly called upon to act as guests of honor at a reception given by the Odd Fellows Lodge. Mr. Petersen, who is Noble Grand of the order recently returned with a bride after a secret visit to Berkeley. The happy couple were presented with a silver set by the lodge. Herman Held making the presentation speech, and later acting as toastmaster at the banquet which followed. The evening was spent in card playing and music.

Mrs. C. C. Wood was hostess at the Afternoon Bridge Club. Mrs. Chas. Harlowe Jr. winning the honors. Delicous refreshments were served.

Mrs. J. A. Young entertained the Needcraft club this afternoon.

Mrs. George Bentley was hostess yesterday afternoon to the members of the Presbyterian Ladies Aid society.

Mrs. Arthur Prendergast is hostess at "an home" this afternoon.

The Five Hundred Club was organized at a meeting held Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy May.

Mrs. W. R. Scott entertained the Kensington Kraft club Friday. The next meeting will be with Mrs. O. W. Chamberlain.

The Wednesday Afternoon Club was entertained this week at the home of Mrs. A. E. Lowden. The program consisted of a paper by Mrs. P. H. Rohan on the "Duty of Cleanliness" and another by Mrs. F. J. Martin on "Moral Training in the Public Schools." The next meeting will be with Mrs. J. W. Ling in two weeks.

The C. C. T. U. will have a social session Tuesday at the home of Mrs. W. A. Saylor.

## MCKITTRICK

The Aco Club is planning an entertainment in celebration of Halloween to be given at the club rooms on or before the evening of October 31, at which time the members of the organization and their families will assemble at the tastefully furnished quarters to enjoy a most interesting program. Ladies' night was observed this week and attracted a large attendance.

A number of ladies residing at Reward Hall held sessions at several homes preparing to the organization of a sewing society, and enjoyed the hospitality of the various hostesses. It is proposed to secure a good number of old in the promotion of interest for the art and pleasure of needlework and strengthening the bonds of friendship and much to the charm of the members.

There is some talk of receiving the McKittrick Embroidery Club, which held many pleasant meetings and did some exceedingly creditable work until disbandment was occasioned by change of residence of the members.

Considerable interest is manifested in pottery work and many specimens of the handwork of members of the

## MERCED

## RAISIN CITY

One of the week's interesting events was the marriage yesterday of Miss Mary Elizabeth Peake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Peake, to Elvin M. Brown, both of Merced. The ceremony was performed Saturday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. In the presence only of the immediate members of the family, Rev. Henry T. Baltesek of the Central Presbyterian church read the service. After the ceremony the couple left for a honeymoon in Southern California. They will return in two weeks and make their home on Twenty-second street.

A shower given by Miss Ethel Peake for her sister, Miss Mary Peake, was a pre-bridal event of Thursday afternoon.

The Thursday afternoon bridge club was entertained at the initial meeting of the 1916-17 session this week at the home of Mrs. J. F. Bedesek.

The Presbyterian Brotherhood met for the monthly supper and program meeting Friday night in Python hall. Rev. Hugh McNeish of Turlock was the after-dinner speaker.

The "Tusk" assembly, a tail log, came from the foot of being held on a Sunday date. Friday the twentieth, and given a setting appropriate of Hollywood for high score. Misses Irene and Maria Kuhn and Rose Sullivan were hostesses for the evening.

The commodious home of Mrs. Theodore Turner was opened to sixty-five members and guests of the Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal church Thursday afternoon. Pink roses and ferns were prettily used in decorations of the living room and pink candles were combined with the roses on the long dining table from which refreshments were served buffet style. Readings were given by Mrs. Ira Webster and Mrs. E. C. Cole and Mrs. J. B. Shamus saw two selections. The entertainment committee was composed of Madames A. M. Argiss, Henry Turner, M. Adams, Martha Wood, and C. W. Shannon.

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## EXETER

Miss Ida Newland of Exeter became the bride for Mr. Elkes of Porterville Tuesday afternoon, October 19, and the pair left immediately for Washington and Oregon, where they will enjoy an extended honeymoon trip. On their return they will live in Porterville, where Mr. Elkes is engaged in business. Miss Newland was a graduate of the Exeter schools and has many friends here who wish her happiness.

Another wedding of interest to Exeter folk occurred Thursday, October 19, in the Yukon valley east of town, at which time Miss Grace Jordan became the bride of Mr. Ivanhoe Mcleod of Visalia. Miss Jordan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Jordan and has lived in this district all her life. Mr. Mcleod is a machinist at the beet sugar factory near Visalia, and after a brief honeymoon the happy couple will make their home near the factory.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Maxwell and Miss Eglin May Aspinwall entertained about sixty couples at dancing party Friday night at the Woman's club house. The affair was attractively planned with two cotillion dances and a buffet supper served at eleven o'clock. Mrs. Adrienne Baker, widow of Mrs. Aspinwall assisted in planning and a half dozen young couples assisted in serving. The affair was quite the smartest party that has been given for a number of years.

The Bakersfield Woman's Relief Corps held a patriotic social at the home of C. M. and Mrs. A. A. W. Stoms for the purpose of raising a flag fund with which to purchase a flag for the G. A. R. located in the Union cemetery. A flag at a recent election will be made early in November and the flag raising will be held at the same time the \$500 monument is unveiled at the cemetery.

## ARMONA

Mrs. Stiles and Mrs. H. Brown of Tulare are visiting their niece, Miss Dora Coburn.

Mrs. James Miller returned last week from San Diego.

Mrs. Charles and family, formerly of Tulare, have come to reside in Armona.

Mr. G. T. Artist was Hanford ship Saturday.

The eighty-fourth birth of Mrs. Harold Culberson was celebrated at the family residence west of Armona, Thursday. About twenty-two guests, including grandchildren and great-grandchildren, local Methodist church, has been called to be the pastor of the Armona Methodist church.

## KINGSBURG

Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Knudson returned last Friday from a vacation. The folks have been at San Diego and other southern cities.

Mrs. Lester Garman, sister of A. C. McVey, who has been visiting at the McVey country home for some time past, left on Tuesday morning for Los Angeles and San Diego, where she expects to visit before she returns to her home in Sedalia, Mo.

The fire department gave its regular banquet Thursday evening in the Masonic hall. A large number of firemen and friends attended. The evening was spent in song and games.

Mrs. Bonnell and daughter Helen were visitors at the Draper home Wednesday. Mrs. Bonnell is the mother of Mrs. Draper and lives near Fowler. Mother and daughter enjoyed back to Fowler.

Mrs. Louise Malone and her little son recently arrived in Kingsburg for an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Padison. Her home is at present in Humboldt county, near Eureka.

At a recent meeting of the Consul-

tee, E. E. church, Prof. W. N. Davis was unanimously chosen a Sunday school superintendent for the ensuing year, and Professor R. A. Carlton treasurer of the joint board.

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G. D. Kneeland will lecture in Franklin hall, Kingsburg, Sunday at 2:30 p. m. Subject: "War in the United States."

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Applequist next Wednesday.

The new choir will give a sacred concert at the Consolidated M. E. church, Sunday, Oct. 22. Special music will be arranged for the future.

**TULARE**

The high school students of Tulare are presenting programs each Wednesday afternoon, and considerable talent is being developed. The program last Wednesday follows:

Song, "Old Folks at Home," entire.

Song, "Handy Song,"... Bert Powell

Talk, "Old Chamber Halls,"

Reading, "The Wondering Baby Story,"... Anna Cochran

Song, "Is Ye,"... Miss B. Fred

Recitations, "A Coquette Conquered" and "Breaking the Charnel,"... Nannie Settle

An entertainment was given Friday night at the high school auditorium, under the auspices of the junior class. The program was presented by Mrs. Jeanne Hazel Claude, reader, assisted by Miss Ellen Ramona Little, violinist, and Mrs. J. Mitchell, pianist.

Tulareans will enjoy a fine number

of the year.

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McKittrick Embroidery Club, which

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Considerable interest is manifested in

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of the handwork of members of the

## SELMA

On Saturday evening the Missen troupe and Dorothy Dickey gave a party at their home for their high school classmate. Guests were present. At the close of the evening refreshments were served. A pleasant time was reported by all.

Mrs. Thomas Champion's two sisters, Mrs. D. L. Carter and Miss Ella Cottles of Kenton, Tenn., are here to occupy the Champion's home for the winter, while the Champion family resides in the country.

Mrs. Grove Hamilton entertained Mrs. James Hamilton and Mrs. Cole of Bowles and Mrs. William Fluke of this place Saturday.

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was entertained at the initial meeting of the 1916-17 session this week at the home of Mrs. J. F. Bedesek.

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# AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY W. G. HUMMEL

## Recent Experiment Work

During the past year, much experimental work of interest to valley farmers has been carried on by the University of California Agricultural Experiment Station. We quote below some phases of the work, culled from the latest report of the director of the station.

### Spineless Cactus for Milk Cows

A trial with spineless cactus for milk cows was conducted by Wohl during the spring of 1916. Four grade Holstein cows were placed on the trial and fed cactus ad libitum. In place of certain items otherwise unchanged, and consisting of alfalfa hay and mixed grain, cactus was fed during four-week periods, but the amounts of feed that the cows could be induced to eat were so small that the nutrients supplied furnished only an insufficient part of the ration of the cows, viz., 3.3 pounds, 15.5 pounds, 7.3 pounds and 5.9 pounds of cactus in the average per day for the four cows during the four weeks of the trial.

The skins fed the following composition, pending to the chemical analysis made by Jaffa: Water, 82.77 per cent; protein, 3.2 per cent; fat, 1.2 per cent; N-free extract, 4.43 per cent; fiber, .92 per cent; ash, 1.24 per cent.

The skins were fed sliced and mixed with the grain feed, which consisted of barley, beet pulp, bran and canary meal, one part each by weight. The amounts of cactus eaten by the cows during the last week of the trial did not materially differ from those eaten during the first week. The only way in which the amount could have been increased would have been to starve the cows into eating the feed, which would have deliberately affected the milk flow both immediately and during the balance of the lactation period, a result which was not considered advisable to bring about.

A trial was also conducted with cactus vs corn silage for fattening lambs. It was found in this trial that the corn silage produced 17 per cent more gain with 10 per cent less feed than the cactus ration. It required about ten days to get the lambs to eat the cactus.

### Raisins as a Feed for Swine

Low-grade or cull raisins are occasionally available in sufficient quantities to be of value for stock feeding. A trial was made at the university farm last season in which the effects of feeding raisins to swine were studied; three or eight 6-months old pigs were fed raisins, raisins and barley, or barley alone, respectively, as all the meal being fed in equal lots. Thompson reports that when constituting the entire concentrated part of the ration, raisins produced slow gains, and considerable scurrying resulted. When barley and raisins were fed in equal parts, the raisins showed nearly the same feeding value as barley.

### Sudan Grass

Sudan grass reports that the average yield of Sudan grass hay without irrigation on the plot from which three cuttings were made during the year was 6.73 tons per acre. This yield compares favorably with alfalfa.

### Development of Fruit Buds

Preliminary investigation by Howard of fruit bud differentiation and development under interior valley conditions indicates that under interior valley conditions at least fruit bud formation occurs from a month to two months later than in other sections of the United States where studies of this phase of fruit production have been made. This evidence will have a distinct bearing on the problems of summer pruning.

### Irrigation Investigations

Extensive field studies have been on a large number of farms in Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys on both natural and the reasonable duty of water in irrigations for numerous standard crops. The important recent field studies of irrigation practice at Davis and in the Sacramento valley have largely pertained to alfalfa and have developed standards of irrigation that have before hitherto been unavailable. For instance, irrigation are now in preparation showing that very heavy as well as very light soils must be irrigated at more frequent intervals than has often been usual. If the water requirements of the irrigated crops are to be met, that single applications of water to alfalfa exceeding 6 to 8 acres-inches per acre are of advantage only where the soil depth desired to be wetted exceeds any 6 to 8 feet, and that from 2.5 to 3 acre-feet per acre per season measured at the point of use in all the irrigation water it is advantageous to apply to this crop in most situations in the northern half of the interior valleys, applications in excess of these amounts usually being of no value except where, in rare instances, and under proper control, it is deemed desirable to raise the ground water level to provide sub-irrigation. This work has developed certain technical information of much value in understanding the proper duty of water, especially with

respect to irrigation.

**Raise the Heifers**

First of all, it should be laid down an inviolable rule that all heifer calves dropped by good dairy cows should be raised, and either added to the herd or he placed in other dairy herds. To most farmers who have not much capital, it is slow work to improve a dairy herd so that a salt-corrective average milk yield may be secured. It must be done by using a pure-bred dairy bull, and gradually grading up and cutting out the low producers in the herd. Good cows can not, as a rule, be obtained except at fancy prices, and each farmer must, therefore, depend on his own supply of calves to maintain a high production in his herd. The practice of killing heifer calves, except from very poor cows that have no place in a dairy herd anyway, is an economic crime, and the same holds true in case of bull calves. The latter should be raised for veal unless they are not thrifty or of a type that cannot be expected to make satisfactory gains even with the best system of feeding.

**Change in Feed**

On account of the value of whole milk as a human food, it cannot be fed profitably to calves for more than a short period, and the sooner they can be brought over to skim milk without upsetting their digestion, the better, so far as cheapness of production is concerned. In most good dairy herds the calves are fed whole milk for about a

couple of weeks; this is then gradually displaced by skim milk, so that at three to four weeks old the calves are receiving skim milk alone, with some grain and hay. The change from whole milk to skim milk can be made at an earlier age, but the chances for keeping the calves thrifty and growing right along are better if this change is not made until after the second week. Uniformity of feeding conditions is very important. All changes in feed must be gradual. The milk is always fed warm from the cow or the separator, and the amounts fed increased from three to four quarts per day at first, given in two or preferably three feeds, to double this amount only at two to three months old.

It is a great advantage to feed whole milk for at least two weeks, so that the calves may be well developed and vigorous when started on skim milk and a mixed grain ration. With care and watchfulness, they may be brought from whole milk to either skim milk or a thin gruel of grain feeds when from one to two weeks old, but the chances of failure, especially through scurrying, are great unless one feeds very carefully and is able and willing to give close attention to the calves during the transition period. With the first signs of scurrying, the feeds are reduced or even withheld until the bowel action is again normal, in aggravated cases, or even with the many remedies for calf scours is applied. E. g., a teaspoonful of dried blood stirred into the milk at each meal, or a teaspoonful of a 2 per cent solution of formaldehyde per pint of milk.

**Calf Rations**

Commercial calf meals may be fed in case of very young calves, but if many calves are fed, a home-made grain mixture will be cheaper and at least equally effective: i. e., ground barley, ground oats, fine wheat middlings, two parts each, and one part linseed meal. This is made into thick mush and then thinned with skim milk or with water if skim milk is not to be had. In addition, a good quality of fine hay, preferably alfalfa, is kept before the calves in a hay rack, the supply being renewed once a day. Fresh pure water and salt are likewise kept before them all the time. The grain feed of the calf is gradually increased from less than one-half pound daily to one or two pounds, when the feeding of skim milk is discontinued.

Other grain mixtures than the one may be fed to advantage, like rolled barley, and ground milo or Egyptian corn, equal parts by weight; barley, milo and dried beet pulp (or cocomam meal), 2:2:1 by weight; barley, dried beet pulp, shorts or middlings, equal parts, etc.

**Success in Calves, as well as with young stock in general, depends largely on attention to details; on feeding no more than they can take care of, keeping them under sanitary conditions, and guarding abrupt changes in the daily routine that would give rise to digestive and other disorders. If the calves are dropped in the fall or winter they may be put on pasture in the spring, and when the calves are fed whole milk or skim milk with grain and hay, for a short length of time as stated above, and had better not be put on pasture. "If they are at least a month old, the feeding of skim milk and grain being continued for a month or two if possible, and some grain after that time, as in case of full calves."**

**Success in Calves**

Calves fed in the manner suggested should gain from 1½ to 2 pounds daily in body weight, up to the time of feeding solid food only, at four to six months, or before, if the supply of skim milk runs short. When the calves are to be raised for veal, a similar method of feeding is followed, as outlined in the preceding, the effort being

to feed so that the calves will be gain in weight all the time until ready for the market. The demand for veal and the price paid, as well as the cost of the feed, must determine the length of the feeding period.

Unless an exceptionally high price can be secured for a choice article, it is not likely that it will pay to feed the calf longer than up to two months old. A good properly fed calf should weigh at this age between 150 and 200 pounds and may be raised to this weight at this age between 150 and 200 average market price for the feed eaten. The production of veal calves, as suggested above, should prove a profitable side line for the ordinary farmer, and calls for but little extra effort beyond providing clean sanitary quarters for the calves, and feeding them all the wholesome nutritious feed they can handle, and no more.

## WASHED GRAVEL

FRIANT PLANT

Crushed, Screened and Graded to Desired Sizes.

## All Sizes In Storage

Immediate shipment in any quantity, regardless of weather conditions.

## Clean Washed Sand

Coarse and Fine

## "Grant Concrete Mix"

Proper proportions of graded rock and sand, ready for the mixer.

## Crushed Rock

ROCHE QUARRY

Rock Screenings for Road Work

## Grant Rock & Gravel Co.

Fresno

327-8 Cory Bldg.

## INCREASING THE RAISIN CROP

By W. G. HUMMEL

reference to the heavier soil types of Sacramento valley.

### Official Tests of Dairy Cows

The past year has witnessed a considerably larger increase than any previous year in the testing of pure-bred dairy cows for production of milk and butter fat in this state. The number of breeders of dairy cattle for whom tests have been conducted during 1914 to date, and for the year ending May 1, 1916, with the total number of cows of the various breeds tested each year, is shown in the following summary table:

Summary of official dairy tests, 1914 to 1915-16.

No. of Breeders Total No. of Cows Tested

1914-15 1915-16

1914-15 1915-16

1914-15 1915-16

1914-15 1915-16

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1914-15 191

# Many Hunters Have Planned Shooting Expeditions for Today

## DOUBLE VICTORY OF SEALS LESSENS TIGERS HOPES OF PASSING ANGELS

As Chance's Men Won Two the Lead Is Even Greater. Bees Fall on Houcks and Bigbee and Enjoy Merry Swatfest

**STANDING OF TEAMS**

Clubs	Won	Lost	Pct.
Los Angeles	113	72	.608
Vernon	67	94	.405
San Francisco	58	58	.500
Seattle	57	63	.484
Oakland	63	128	.336

**YESTERDAY'S RESULTS**

Clubs	Won	Lost	Pct.	
Portland	1	1	.500	
Los Angeles	3	Oakland	1	First.
Los Angeles	5	Diamond	1	Second.
San Francisco	2	Vernon	1	Third.
San Francisco	1	Vernon	3	Second.

**GAMES TODAY**

Clubs	Opponents	Time
Portland	San Jose	1:30
Vernon	St. Francis	2:00
Oakland	Los Angeles	2:00

**SAN FRANCISCO**, Oct. 14.—Hector Erickson of the San Francisco pitching staff came into play and after a scoreless first half, pitching two full games against the Vernon Tigers and winning each handily from the reprobates for that place. In all 59 Vernonites were created, while 57 of the two games, however, were hits. The two games, however, were unique in that home runs accounted for all the scoring. Griggs, Calvo and Schnell being the maestros. The score was 2 to 1. In the second game went to the Seals, 9 to 3 through heavy and opposite hitting. (First Game.)

**VERNON**, SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—Hector Erickson, St. Francis, 2; Griggs, Calvo, Schnell, 1; Morris, 1; Jones, 1; Schaeffer, 1; McRae, 1; Mitchell, 1; Erickson, 1. (Second Game.)

**YESTERDAY'S RESULTS**

Clubs	Won	Lost	Pct.	
Portland	1	1	.500	
Los Angeles	3	Oakland	1	First.
Los Angeles	5	Diamond	1	Second.
San Francisco	2	Vernon	1	Third.
San Francisco	1	Vernon	3	Second.

**GAMES TODAY**

Clubs	Opponents	Time
Portland	San Jose	1:30
Vernon	St. Francis	2:00
Oakland	Los Angeles	2:00

**SUMMARY**

Errors—Schulz, Bolen, Berger, 2; Gardner, Stoen, Murphy, 1; Murphy, 1; Walter, 1; Schaeffer, 1; Zabel, 1; Base on balls—Off Zabel, 2; Off Beer, 3; Wilcox pitch—Beer, Time, 1:22. Umpires—Brashears and Held.

**BEST PLAY GREAT BALL**

**SALT LAKE CITY**, Oct. 14.—Salt Lake played great ball today and easily defeated Portland, 10 to 1. Gregory hurled superb ball throughout, while Houck and Bigbee were hit hard. First half made by the Bees aided greatly. Salt Lake made the lead in the second half, the most they have made this year.

**SALT LAKE**, PORTLAND, Oct. 14.—Hector Erickson, St. Francis, 2; Griggs, Calvo, Schnell, 1; Morris, 1; Jones, 1; Schaeffer, 1; McRae, 1; Mitchell, 1; Erickson, 1. (Second Game.)

**YESTERDAY'S RESULTS**

Clubs	Won	Lost	Pct.
Vernon	0	1	.000
Base hits	110	200	.050
San Francisco	1	0	.000
Base hits	181	190	.012

**SUMMARY**

Errors—Schulz, Downs, Two base runs, 3 hits, 22 at bat off Mitchell in 7 innings. Stolen bases—Daly, 1; Morris, 1; Jones, 1; Morris, 1; Stoen, 1; Schaeffer, 1; Griggs, 1; Morris, 1; Bigbee, 1; Schaeffer, 1; Erickson, 1. Base on balls—Off Mitchell, 2; Off Erickson, 1; Struck out—By Mitchell, 4; by Erickson, 4. Hit by pitcher—Jones by Mitchell. Double plays—Jones to Downs, Fitzgerald and Jones to Morris, 1; Jones to Morris, 1; Erickson to Jones. Charge default to Mitchell. Time—1:35. Umpires—Guthrie and Finney. (Second Game.)

**SAN FRANCISCO**, Oct. 14.—Hector Erickson, St. Francis, 2; Griggs, Calvo, Schnell, 1; Morris, 1; Jones, 1; Schaeffer, 1; McRae, 1; Mitchell, 1; Erickson, 1. (Second Game.)

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## PLAYGROUND CORNER

Conducted by Harold F. Hughes  
Devoted to Clean Sports

## STANDING OF TEAMS.

Division I.		Won	Lost	Pct.
Team		2	0	.667
Kirk		1	1	.500
Normal		1	1	.500
Lincoln		1	1	.500
Columbia		0	2	.000

Division II.		Won	Lost	Pct.
Team		2	0	.667
Lowell		2	0	.667
Hawthorne		2	0	.667
Jefferson		1	1	.500
Jackson		0	2	.000
Webster		0	2	.000
Emerson		0	2	.000

Division III.		Won	Lost	Pct.
Team		1	0	.667
Edison		1	0	.667
Normal		1	0	.667
Longfellow		0	1	.000
Washington		0	1	.000

Welcome to Division III! I am glad to see that the boys of the seventh and eighth grades now have their series; may it continue with all the "pop" with which it starts. Now the boys have a game to play until they are ready to enter the high school and take up the regular game and they will find that the good player of playground ball will in a short time be the dependable ones of the larger teams.

## Lowell Defeats Jefferson.

Lowell forfeited their game to Jefferson, but the Jefferson team refused to accept the forfeit and played the game on the Dickey grounds Thursday and lost by a score of 14 to 16. The Lowell team shows up well this year and if the boys get over the idea that they cannot walk further than the Dickey grounds they will be contenders for the pennant.

## Webster-Hawthorne Game Protested.

The game between the Hawthorne and Webster teams was a close one throughout but ended rather unsatisfactorily. The Webster boys put over the winning run in the seventh inning on a passed ball which bounced against the backstop so the catcher could recover it and touch out the runner. The umpire ruled that the man was out in violation of the rules so protested the game—not on account of the game itself but to clear up the point as to whether or not we are to follow the rules. Now that all the schools have rule books and the boys and girls have a chance to study them, it is not fair to those who do study them to have points decided against them in violation of the rules.

Mr. Quigley feels the need of a board to settle disputes because he does not like to take the responsibility of deciding by himself and he has called all the school principals to meet him and decide the question. I favor a board of arbitration consisting of Mr. Quigley, a school principal and a supervisor of the playground to settle all disputed questions.

## The Girls' Team.

The candidates for the girls' team met me Thursday afternoon and we had a little practice but the attendance was scanty owing to the fact that the notice got sidetracked. I am calling another practice for Tuesday afternoon on the Dickey grounds and hope for a better turn out now that the girls know about it. I failed to see any of our Longfellow girls out Thursday and hope they will be with us Tuesday. We have some fine players among those girls and while it is a long way for them to come I hope they will put aside the inconvenience and work for a good team. All the girls who want to be on the big team, be out Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The intermediate game is scheduled for the same time and we can find a corner for our practice.

## Webster Girls Win.

The Jefferson girls' team visited the Webster girls Friday afternoon and were not treated as guests should be, for the Webster girls ran away with the long end of a 19 to 8 score. It was a very nice game, anyway, and we hope to give the Jefferson girls revenge on their own grounds.

## Question Box.

Questions should be addressed, "Playground Ball Corner" care Fresno Republican, and they will be answered in their turn.

If a player strikes at a ball, misses it, and it hits him, is he out? E. B.

## BEST HE HAS TO OFFER



Goes Grinding Discordantly Through the Land  
Cartoon by VONADIE In Portland Express and Advertiser.

## EXCITING TENNIS GAMES PLAYED IN FRESNO COUNTY TOURNAMENT

## FRESNO COUNTY TENNIS

## YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

J. R. Fontaine defaulted to Conrad Warner.  
George L. Tharp defeated Jack Sparks, 6-0, 6-0.  
Ted Pierson defeated S. W. Cunningham, 8-10, 6-0, 6-2.

## TODAY'S MATCHES

On Dickey Courts  
7 a. m.—Gran Binninger vs. Dr. W. S. Newbrie.  
Clyde L. Smith vs. George McHenry.  
9 a. m.—Dr. Bryant W. Edwards vs. H. B. Luke; C. R. Adams vs. John Gray.  
2 p. m.—Dr. H. W. Surson vs. Ben Levy.

## MONDAY'S MATCH

James McKinley vs. Lawrence Marples.

## NITRATE ONLY ONE FEATURE OF CHILI

WASHINGTON, D. C.—So obsessed was the world become with thoughts of war and its weapons that the reader is prone to think of Chile as nothing more than a vast nitrate mine contributing to munitions factories in millions of tons of this non-metallic mineral, an essential ingredient of high explosives. The nitrate fields of the South American Republic have an area of less than 350 square miles, however, and they are located from 50 to 100 miles from the coast in a desolate, arid region. The real Chile, the Chile of the Chileans and not the mining region controlled by British interests, is described by Bailey Willis in a communication to the National Geographic Society, a portion of which has been issued as the following geography bulletin:

"Chile is the longest and narrowest of all the countries of the world. It stretches 2,700 miles from Cape Horn to the deserts of Atacama, within the tropics. Its width is rarely more than 125 miles from the ocean to the Andean crest. If we were to place it upon a similar stretch of coast in North America, it would cover Lower California, California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia to the St. Elias district of Alaska.

"Chile is divided into three sections by the natural features of the Pacific slope of the Andes. The northern part is that of the semi-arid region, which reaches from Peru southward to Valparaiso. It is an utter desert in the north and becomes less inhospitable toward the south. It is traversed from the Andes to the coast by short deep valleys, separated by high spurs of the mountains, and communication from north to south has always been exceedingly difficult. Nevertheless, the Chilean engineers have found a route through which to extend the state railway which will link Santiago with the territories conquered from Peru.

"The central section, extending from Valparaiso to the island of Chiloé, a distance of 800 miles, is the heart of Chile, the only portion of the country with them and possibly one from Boston.

Van Walden appeared in court today and his case was continued until Monday. He said he was willing to undergo an operation.

Miss Gladys Randolph, a professional dancer, arrived here today from the south, bringing with her an attorney to plead Van Walden's case, despite the fact that the young bandit has confessed that he took \$8,000 from the cashier of the bank at the point of a revolver and fled.

Shortly after his arrest, Miss Helen Allen, a moving picture actress, who came from Los Angeles with the same attorney that accompanied Miss Gladys Randolph today. When she became convinced of Van Walden's guilt, however, she went away, taking the lawyer with her.

Miss Randolph said today that she had no love for the youthful bank robber, but that she had known him in Los Angeles and that she was sorry for him. She said that the attorney would be paid by Van Walden's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Rudolph Van Walden.

A telegram from Cincinnati informed the prisoner that his father and mother would come to San Francisco soon.

They announced their belief that their son's act was due to pressure on the brain or some other physiological cause, and that they might bring an alienist from Ohio

Opening matches in the fall tournament of the Fresno County Tennis Association were played on the Dickey courts yesterday afternoon, and several close and interesting sets were played by the several participants.

After J. R. Fontaine had defaulted to Conrad Warner, George L. Tharp defeated Jack Sparks, 6-0, 6-0. Ted Pierson defeated S. W. Cunningham, 8-10, 6-0, 6-2, the match was well played and both men showed good volleying and net-work.

Ted Pierson and S. W. Cunningham were the next pair of racket wielders to take the courts and Pierson turned winner after three sets, winning the last two by scores of 6-0 and 6-2, and being the first by a score of 10-8.

Play in the singles will be resumed this morning when Gran Binninger and Dr. Newbrie take the courts at 7 a. m.

The rest of the matches will be played at 1 p. m.

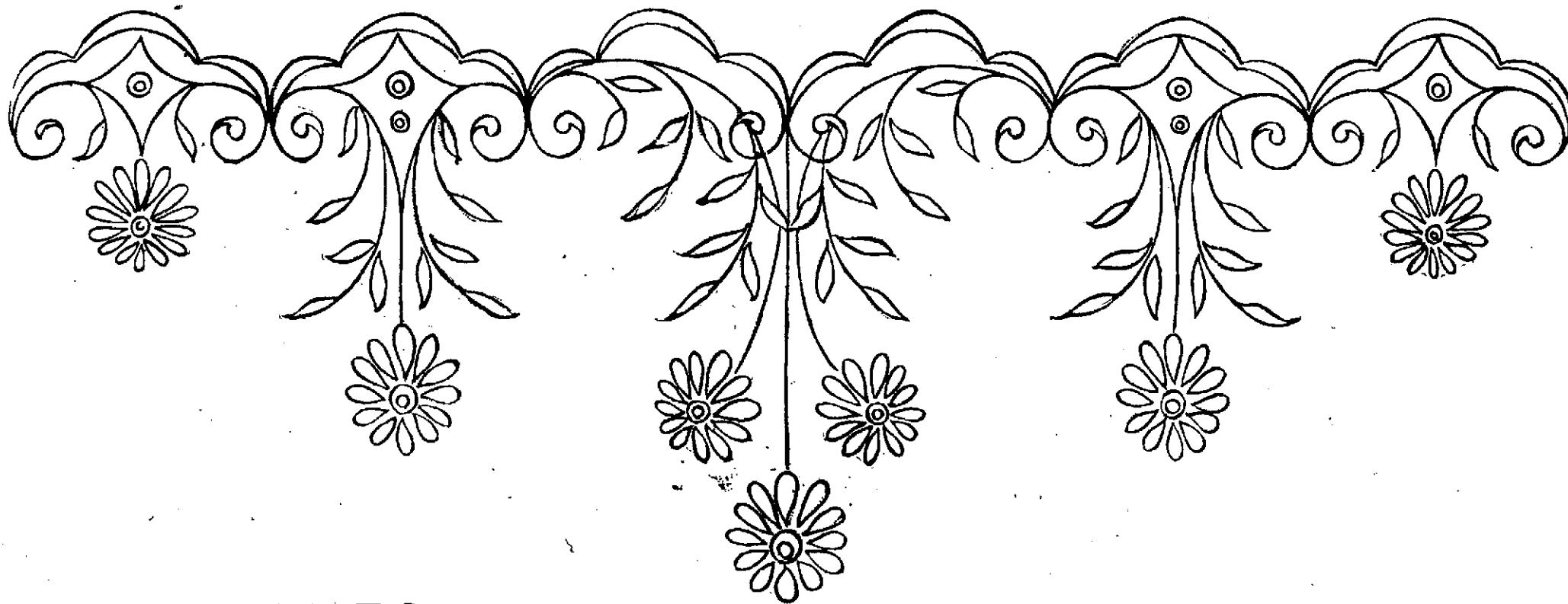
The pairing for the doubles will close tomorrow, Monday, October 16, at 8 a. m., and all players who have started their careers should turn in their names to the committee.

The public is invited to the matches.

## ORIGINAL EMBROIDERY DESIGNS

EDITED BY

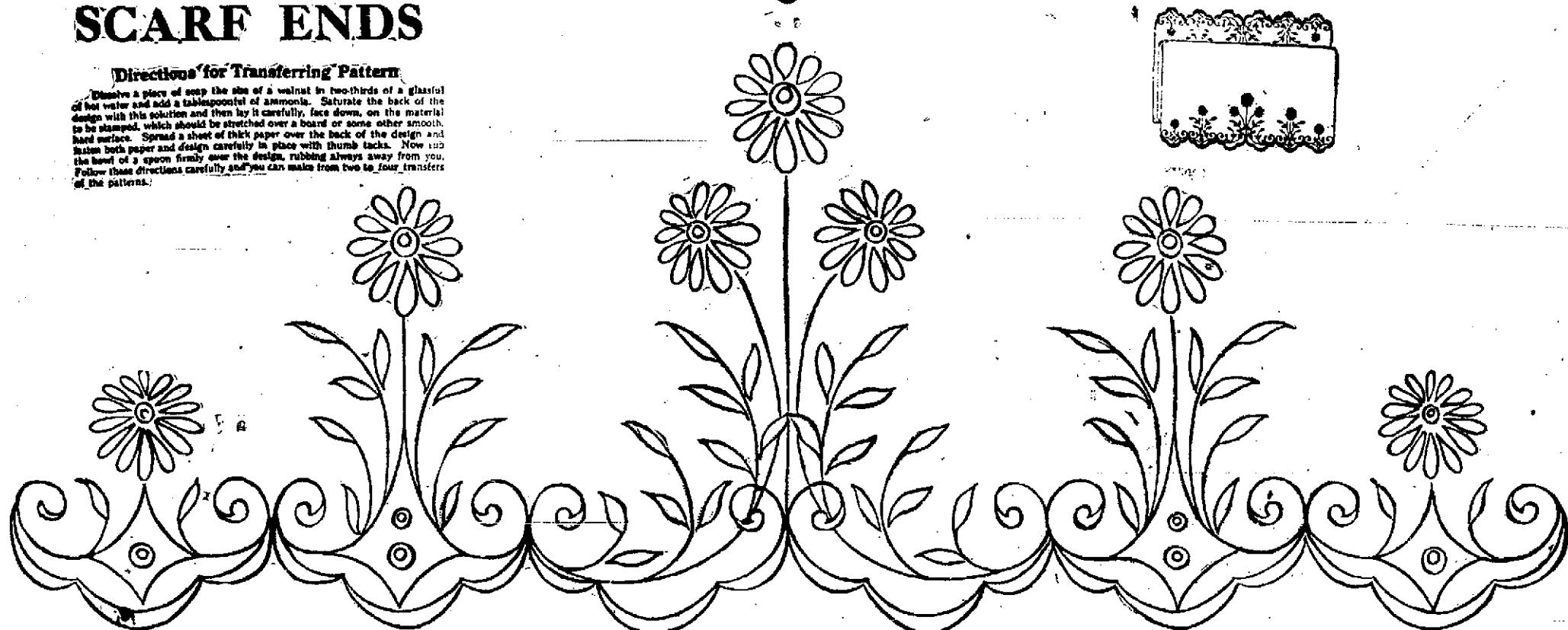
Anne Ritterhouse



## SCARF ENDS

## Directions for Transferring Pattern

Drop a piece of soap the size of a walnut in two-thirds of a glassful of hot water and add a tablespoonful of ammonia. Saturate the back of the design with this solution and then lay it carefully, face down, on the material to be stamped, which should be stretched over a board or some other smooth, hard surface. Spread a sheet of thick paper over the back of the design and fasten both paper and design carefully in place with thumb tacks. Now rub the back of a spoon firmly over the design, rubbing always away from you. Follow these directions carefully and you can make from two to four transfers of the pattern.



PEOPLE—EVENTS—PUBLICATIONS

## WEEKLY COMMENTS

By CHARLES H. SHINN

(Continued from Page 18)

The author is that Fannie Heasly Lee who was born in New Orleans educated at Tulane, wrote "Stelly Ann" and several other novels, and, marrying in 1911, is now Mrs. Agnes Lee, lives in Honolulu. You see that she is really a neighbor, and might come over to California some of these days. Perhaps she is writing a sugar-plantation story now, and may put the Horners and Spreckels into it. But she will never put a nobler character into any book than is Chloe Matine's god-mother, Madame Lejeune. Because her Chloe

group of children; it's a classic. The new edition which Lothrop, Lee and Shepard produce, has lots of the gay pictures and a frontispiece in color. A small-boy epic; a Don Quixote in miniature, plus pirates, Indians and much more besides. Make a note of

this for Christmas. It only costs a dollar net.

We suggest that a good many of the children's classics ought to be edited un-illustrated, brought into use again. They are full of real values.

The late Clarence Gordon, who wrote boy's stories for The Riverside and Our Young Folks, pictured life in the old South better than almost any one else. He's worth a new start. So is Captain Mayne Reid's "Desert Home," and one or two of the long-forgotten "Ungava" stories.

Brevities

Edward Ingle's pamphlet—"Rebirth of Southern Dreams of Material Progress,"

is just a plain newspaper man's vivid sketch in 48 pages of what the Southern States are doing in the way of manufactures. If you find this pamphlet anywhere, hang on to it. Though published 14 years ago, it is well-written that it is still worth reading. Ingle is a Johns Hopkins man, and a classmate of President Wilson's. It is said that one of his ancestors was dashing and famous freebooter who sailed Chesapeake bay and the high seas in Colonial times, but Ingle himself is as modern and as reliable as anybody on earth.

A Spanish lady, Dona Estafana Esquer of San Luis Obispo, passed from this life the other night. She was born in old Monterey City in 1834, she was a girl of

twelve when the Bear Flag was raised in old Sonoma, and she saw the Stars and Stripes rise over the Monterey Custom house in 1850. Daughter of Don Juan Alcarado, and connected by birth and marriage with the best Spanish-Californian families. Mrs. Esquer lived in San Luis Obispo since 1856. Everyone loved her; they called her "little mother" and that tells the whole story.

St. Nicholas for September opens with "Ann Island" by Mary Wells. "Ann" was a very lovable girl of six, and somehow the island came to be all hers. That's part of the tale. Ann—Ann Holbrook grew up later, and more of the story turns on that. We shall hear more of this new writer.

WHY THEY HAVE PINK CHEEKS. Leaves from the bouncing bet are responsible for the beautiful complexion of the English girls, who crush the juice from them and make a lather by shaking it in water. The plant is also asserted to have a charm that will work its spell upon the one whose favor the maiden wishes to gain.

The plant grows everywhere in profusion, sending out numerous underground runners, as well as spreading its kindly seed. The stem is quite stout, with a smooth, erect, unbranched length. At the top are clustered numerous pink flowers, with deeply notched or cleft petals.

Sometimes the plant is called the

"soapwort," because of the use made of the leaves.

In England the plant blossoms from July until September, profusely in waste places. It was one of the first foreign flowers to be introduced into this country and thrives in our gardens and hedges.—From the Philadelphia North American.

## THAT TIRED FEELING

Can be relieved with a few doses of S. R. Agus Capsules. One at Smith Bros' Drug Store.

—Advertisement

## SAVE MONEY

By buying your filing cabinets and supplies of the Fresno Republican Job Printing office. Let us show you how.

—Advertisement

## HE CAN'T WIN WITHOUT HARMONY

(Copyright 1916 By John T. McCutcheon)



## For "Young Folks"

"At the Sign of the Three Birchens" is a pretty and old-fashioned story of love, endurance, an old house of many secrets, and a nice girl Sylvia as heroine. The young person who reads this will find it full of healthily exciting adventure.

The author, Miss Amy Brooks at Hyde Park, Mass., has written about 50 very nice little books for girls and boys, since 1909, and illustrated many of them herself. Her books are excellent for school and home library.

The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. publish this at \$1.25 net.

Years ago a book of rare interest for the small ones was published. Its title was "The Adventures of Malvolio, the Pickin' Bul." The author's name (as pseudonym we think) was "John Brown John." You can read this about in any

# Magazine Feature Section

WHEN  
WHY  
WHERE  
HOW

## ARE GOWNS BECOMING? THE SECRET is in the WAIST LINE

Jim O'Burrell Takes a Piece of Cloth that Has Not Been Cut and Makes a Few Deft Turns About His Model, Bows, and Behold! a New, Beautiful Dress.

THE waist line, changeable and uncertain as it is, is the talisman by which Dame Fashion conjures up style for milady. And this year the waist line is just as formidable and potent a factor in the designing of party gowns and street

It is particularly with the new mode that the waist line shows its versatility and willingness to compromise on differences of opinion. The new one-piece dresses modeled after the princess type, which the Paris dressmakers have put forth, are without definite waist lines of their own. Almost to the extreme height of the old empire line are young and slender women advancing the waist line of the new dresses; more conservative and older women are adhering to the normal waist line, while the extremists—those who believe in the ultra-newness of a style, and that it is best while so new—are drawing in the waist line at the hips.

O'Burrell, a native of Ireland and a thorough cosmopolitan besides—or a cosmopolitan first, as he puts it, and a native of Ireland afterwards—is the designer traveling with Hugo Jansen's Fashion Shop, New York theatrical company which is giving exhibitions of dress designing. Jansen, by the way, is the other of the two exhibition designers.



### THE FINISHED DESIGN

late denial of the old adage about clothes not making the man—or woman. They claim that clothes more than anything else affect a person in the eyes of a none too sentimental world.

And, just to prove the contention, O'Burrell, in exactly two minutes, brings an awkward, ungainly country girl (Blanche Latell) in a gingham apron and clogs to a demure bride. And as he finishes, the poor, old, time-honored adage turns over in the grave in which Hugo Jansen's Fashion Shop has buried it.

"Dressmaking is the study of anatomy," O'Burrell declared. "It is an infinite study of the human form and the adaptation to it of both textiles and colors as well as designs. To know just which line here and which contour there will produce the ultimate in beauty and symmetry, one must know and understand the human body thoroughly."

According to O'Burrell, dressmaking and designing is the application of principles of anatomy to individual figures. Not only must anatomical differences be taken into consideration in making a particular design, but the effect of color and textile upon different complexions must also be accorded attention.

But always the waist line interprets its presence and reminds the designer of the danger which this evanescent matter presents and the care he must use to avoid omitting the important finishing touch.

He begins under the left arm, finding it an advantage to work from left to right.

O'Burrell first designs and constructs the bodice of his gowns. His quick eye has caught the precise and most effective location of the waist line, and he brings his drapery around to fit it at the point of his selection.

The skirt trails away at the conclusion of the bodice, but his deft hands bring form out of the mere train by ingenious tucks and turns at the waist until the skirt flows away gracefully and charmingly with the only possible hang which it can have on the particular model.

Of his art, Burrell insists that success in it means thorough knowledge of the human form and its movements. The practical side of it comes in designing gowns which will be suitable to that form and those movements in a manner most gracefully efficient, or efficiently graceful.

Every woman has her own problem. Her height, her weight, her figure, all form part of it. She must study it and adopt only models which are congruous with her personality.

One of the primary elements entering into dressmaking is the color of the material used. Not so important is the textile considered. Yet both are really of equal significance in successful tailoring or dressmaking. Color is undoubtedly one of the first considerations. A brilliant black forms a most striking effect on a blond figure; and on a brown

nette, pale green or a beautiful rose seems like a regal robing. O'Burrell proves the value of colors by refusing to drape a tint of the slightest harshness on the women of the company.

Most women are prone to overlook the value of textiles in relation to the appearance of the finished gown. The mistake they make is in trying to adapt material of certain definite qualities to themselves, when those fabrics cannot best be worn by women of their inherent movements and actions. Adapted textiles are just as important as harmonious coloring.

In the proper combination of color and textile, and in the selection of the most effective design, lies the secret of success in dress wearing.

"And," O'Burrell enunciated, "effective designing means first and foremost the proper location of the waist line."

Speaking of fashions and dresses in general, the Irish designer, who is certainly an authority on the subject of his art, declared that never since the days of Mme. Pompadour at the French court of Louis XV, have women's dresses been so beautiful.

"In the eighteenth century, when Mme. Pompadour set the fashion of Paris, the world was given a picture which was so very beautiful that not until today has it been equaled in women's dresses. I do not hesitate to say that today's styles equal without a doubt the most beautiful period of Louis XV's reign."

dresses as it ever was. But it is with the addition of a certain docility of nature which makes it seem willing to compromise all varieties of opinion as to its most-becoming position.

Due to the effect caused by its position, the waist line has long been felt to exert the greatest influence on a dress. With the present and prospective vogue of the silhouette, the influence of the waistline will not only continue but increase as well.

From two to three minutes' time, O'Burrell drapes the girls of his company in beautiful and becoming gowns which he makes out of a long strip of cloth 4 or 5 yards in length. Only certain cloth will O'Burrell put on individual girls, and each time he repeats his designing it is not merely repetition but actual designing that he does. Of course, practically the same business is done, but, in reality, it is just a little different each time. O'Burrell is too

much of an artist to be just an imitator of his previous creations.

There, as nowhere else, where a hypercritical public sits before him to admire or criticize his work, is an accurate knowledge of the art necessary. The models are each one different; one is tall, another not so tall, one a blonde, another a brunette, and so on, representing the major types of femininity. O'Burrell and the company he works

with are militant examples of the absolute

# Newest Scientific Discoveries and Remarkable Facts

## WHY There Is Money in Well of PETROLEUM

Oil is one of the financial backbones of the world. There are more oil kings than any other kings—baring royalty. Yet multi-millionaires, whose money came from oil, owe their fortunes to the mother oil, petroleum. By this it is meant that petroleum is the basis of nine-tenths of the oils other than vegetable oils.

Petroleum comes from the earth a liquid substance. It is then run into huge tanks, where it is vaporized, the product of the process being collected. This product is petrol. The substance left in the tanks is vaporized by the same process only under greater heat, and what is collected and condensed is paraffin.

Paraffin and petrol are the two lightest oils, and for this reason they are the first to be obtained. They are also known as the "Inflammable oils," and, as such, are the two most important oils in existence. When these have been extracted the heavier oils are driven off. Firstly the thin, then the thick lubricants.

The residue, on cooling off, forms solid paraffin. Another substance obtained from petroleum is naphtha. There are huge petroleum wells in Russia and America. In both places the oils are extracted at the wells and are conveyed through underground pipes to the sea, where they are shipped away. The longest oil pipe is about forty miles in length.

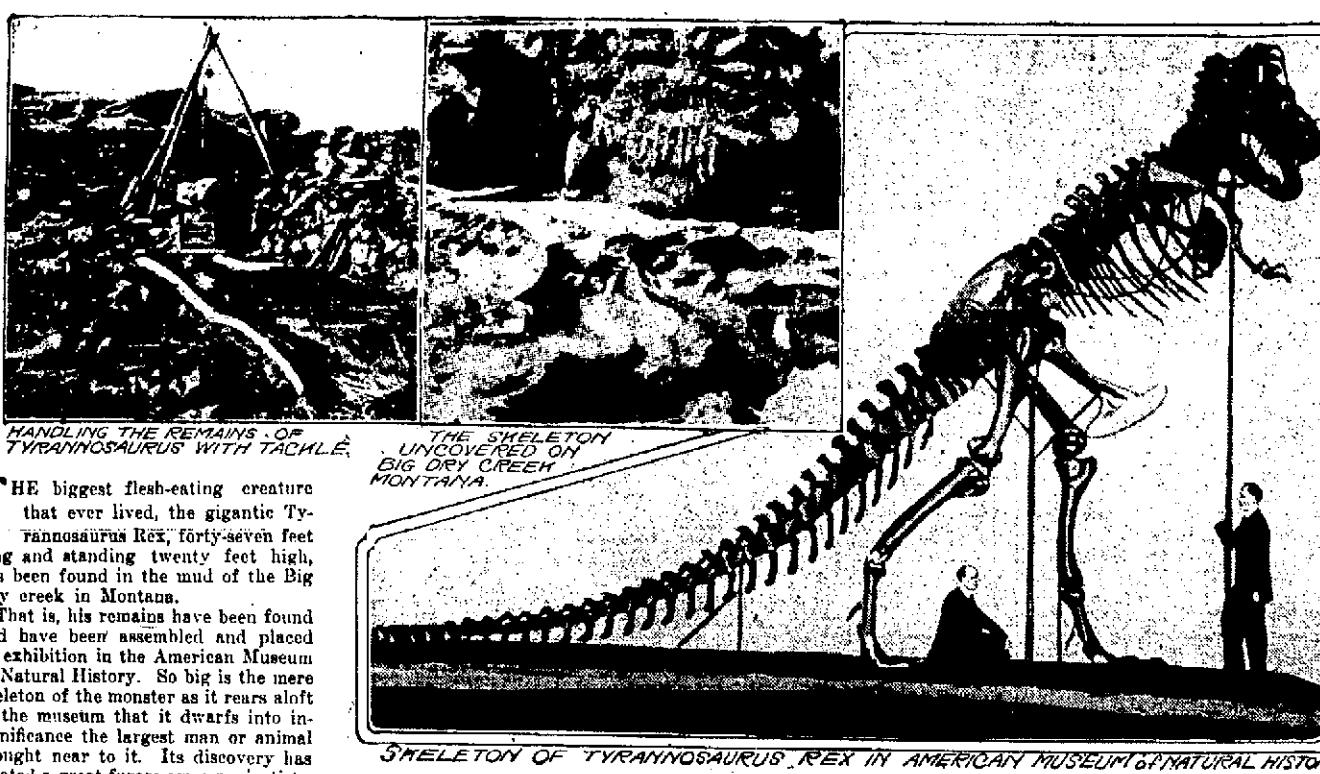
## AMMONIA Is Fire FIGHTER

AMMONIA—i. e., the common liquid ammonia—forms a most efficient fire-extinguisher, and several instances are given of its power to arrest incipient conflagration. In one case the vapor from a tank of benzoline caught fire in a laundry, the room being filled with flame.

The fire was at once annihilated by throwing into the room a bottle containing a gallon and a half of ammonia, procured from a chemist's shop which happened to be situated next door. The chemist, in reporting the matter, stated that the effect was instantaneous, the flames giving place to torrents of black smoke, and in a moment every trace of fire was gone.

The most surprising feature of the occurrence is that the tank of benzoline remained intact, although the vapor from it was the initial cause of the outbreak.

## FIND MOST DREADED ENEMY of PREHISTORIC MAN



HANDLING THE REMAINS OF TYRANNOSAURUS WITH TACKLE.  
THE SKELETON UNCOVERED ON BIG DRY CREEK MONTANA.

SKELETON OF TYRANNOSAURUS REX IN AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

THE biggest flesh-eating creature that ever lived, the gigantic *Tyrannosaurus Rex*, forty-seven feet long and standing twenty feet high, has been found in the mud of the Big Dry creek in Montana.

That is, his remains have been found and have been assembled and placed on exhibition in the American Museum of Natural History. So big is the mere skeleton of the monster as it rears aloft in the museum that it dwarfs into insignificance the largest man or animal brought near to it. Its discovery has created a great furor among scientists.

The excavation of the remains of *Tyrannosaurus Rex*, a dinosaur of huge dimensions who lived during the close of the Cretaceous period, and their successful mounting in the American Museum of Natural History marks a distinct achievement in prehistoric discovery. Remains of this tyrant lizard are extremely rare; it was a powerful flesh-eating creature, active and swift of movement when swiftness was needed. In its anatomy it shows distinct relationship with lizards, crocodiles and birds, the bones are hollow, and the hind limbs in construction and outline closely resemble those of birds.

The two reconstructed specimens in the museum of New York were discovered in Montana by Mr. Barnum Brown, an American paleontologist. The first specimen—*Tyrannosaurus No. 973*—was found embedded in a flinty-blue sandstone, as hard as granite, near the head of Hell creek canon. Each bone was found to be encased separately; at first the sand was soft, but as the excavations proceeded beyond the frost line it was found to be firmly cemented and too hard for a pick to make an impression on it. With the aid of ploughs and scrapers and additional workers, however, the hillside was soon attacked afresh; after blasting with dynamite and carrying the cuts nearly down to the bone layer, each bone was taken out separately. As the bones were scattered and the hill was a steep one the work was by no means light. When the excavation was finally completed a hole 30 feet long, 20 feet wide and 25 feet deep had been made.

Soon after the first excavation another was begun at the Big Dry creek in the Montana "bad lands" district; here another and more complete skeleton of *Tyrannosaurus* was discovered. This is the one which has just been mounted in the New York Museum. It was one of the last of its race, and judging from its huge size and structure was king of its kind.

According to its discoverer, larger herb-eating dinosaurs have been found in America and East Africa in older rocks of Jurassic or early Cretaceous age, but the flesh-eaters contemporaneous with them were a third smaller than the present animal. *Tyrannosaurus Rex* was capable of destroying any of the contemporary creatures on the globe. The district in which these prehistoric monsters were discovered presents a panorama of striking beauty.

The whole country for a hundred miles up and down the river is cut into fantastic "bad lands." Canons 200 feet deep, with nearly vertical sides and short lateral culls de sac, make travel by horse difficult and sometimes impossible. The somberness of these denuded areas is relieved by bright-colored, banded clays, different layers of which can often be traced for miles on the same level. Scattered pine trees cover most of the hills, while the sheltered hillside pockets are filled with junipers. In the valleys the courses of the streams are marked by fringing cottonwoods.

The work of excavation and mounting has occupied a long time; the completed group, showing the monsters as they probably would have appeared during their life, will be housed in a new wing of the museum now under construction.

WASTE From COKE Making Now SELLS For MILLIONS

THE recovery of the valuable by-products from American coke manufacture made big advances in 1915, and has now attained the proportions of an important industry. The value of these by-products last year was nearly \$30,000,000, a large increase over the previous high-water mark in 1914.

Although there were material increases in the output and value of gas, tar and ammonia, the increase in benzol products was remarkable and presented the most interesting feature of the year in the coke industry. The value of these products rose from less than \$1,000,000 in 1914, to more than \$7,760,000 in 1915.

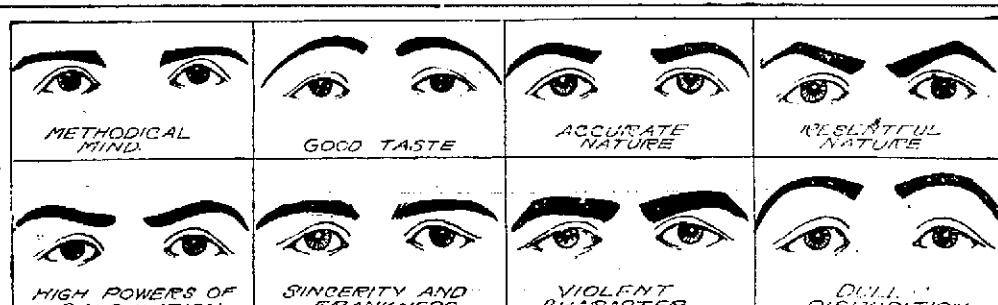
Benzol has been recovered in this country from coke-oven gas for a number of years, but prior to 1915 the market was small and the prices low. The awakening of the people of this country to the need of dye industry, and to a realization that such an industry can not spring full-grown from nothing, but must be fostered and developed, is now a well-known story.

Few are aware, however, of the progress that has been made within a year in laying the foundations for future progress in that industry. Under the spur of almost fabulous prices for benzol products, resort coke-oven plants throughout the country quickly installed elaborate benzol-recovery systems, and now save the valuable oils that not very long ago were being buried or wasted, or, if saved, were begging for a market.

In 1914 there were fourteen benzol plants in the United States, but they were all controlled by one company, and therefore it is not feasible to publish the statistics of their production for that or previous years. Last year sixteen additional coke plants were equipped with benzol apparatus, and the output was very greatly increased. Crude benzol, which in 1914 was used to some extent for motor fuel, contained the toluol, which is now separated and sold at fancy prices.

The number of suicides in the city of Paris has decreased from fifteen or twenty a week in ordinary times, to only about two a week since the war began.

## WHAT TRAITOR EYEBROWS TELL!



IF you have a secret you wish to keep your eyebrows will be a traitor to you and tell it. If there is some defect in your nature or warp in your character that you wish to hide your eyebrows are going to scream it forth.

In fact your eyebrows take the keenest delight in pulling out every skeleton that you try to keep hidden in a cupboard. They are a better index to your character than any other feature of your face and you can't change or destroy their message no matter how hard you try. Here is what eyebrows tell:

Straight eyebrows show orderly habits and a methodical turn of mind in their possessor.

Arched or pointed brows are a sign of taste in the arrangement of colors and a wonderful ability to match shades and hues of all sorts.

Eyebrows set far apart from one another betoken a

capacity for judging sizes and proportions with a considerable amount of accuracy.

If eyebrows bend down in the middle towards the eyes, so that they appear as if indented, they show a nature that is disposed neither to forgive nor to forget, which is resentful and inclined to revenge itself for injuries.

The greater amount of space between the ridge of the eyebrow and its outer end and the corner of the eye, the higher are the powers of calculation in the person.

When the outline of the eyebrows is straight, it indicates sincerity and frankness. If, however, it should be oblique, and the hairs swing from the root of the nose, it shows elusive and deceptive tendencies.

Very thick brows denote a somewhat violent and passionate character, especially in a man.

Brows that are exaggeratedly arched and placed high on the forehead denote a dull and unemotional disposition.

## STRAIN KILLS Pearl DIVERS in FEW Years

IT IS a well-known fact that pearl fishers and divers do not live long. They often have to dive for 100 feet or more without any special outfit, and the strain wears them out before their lives are really half over.

From a depth of 100 feet a pearl diver usually brings up two oyster shells at a time. It is exciting work. The diver never knows whether he has brought to the surface a shell enclosing a priceless gem, or not. The Malay pearl divers are, perhaps, the finest in the world.

When he is going to dive, the Malay slowly lowers himself down from the side of the boat to the water and takes several breaths, each breath getting deeper and deeper. Finally, he takes a tremendously long breath, turns head downwards, and plunges into the ocean depths.

In two, three or perhaps, if he is a very expert diver, in four minutes, his form is seen in the water coming up. His face is turned upwards. His strong hands beat the water away from under him in vigorous downward sweeps. His face looks terribly strained.

At last, breathless, exhausted, he reaches the surface and is hauled into the boat, where he lies quite still for a few moments, apparently exhausted. But in comparatively a few minutes he is ready to plunge again.

## This MACHINE WASHES Money

AT a "Safety Exposition" now being held in New York one of the most popular exhibits is a machine, shown by the treasury department, for washing, ironing and sterilizing soiled paper money. It is capable of putting back into commission no fewer than 6,000 bills an hour.

Visitors, if they wish, may have their paper money made fresh and clean while they wait and watch. The soiled bills are laid on a moving belt, carried into the machine, and passed over and around a number of rolls through cleansing and sterilizing fluids. They are afterwards ironed dry and crisp between heated rollers.

## Now FIND Chinese Invented PRINTING

THOSE who believe printing to have been invented in Europe during the fifteenth century may have been surprised to read of Cambridge university having acquired "the works of the Chinese philosopher, Liu Tsung Yuan, printed in 1167." China has been credited with anticipating not a few modern inventions, but for claim to have discovered the art of printing centuries before its first adoption in Europe is beyond dispute. An edition of most of the Chinese classics was printed by means of wood blocks in 922 A. D. and movable type is said to have been devised by a blacksmith, Pi Shing, in the eleventh century.

## LATEST Stamps Are TYPEWRITTEN

HAVE you any typewritten postage stamps among your collection? Long Island, the island off the coast of Asia Minor which was taken from the Turks in the spring of this year, has issued typewritten stamps. Each stamp is edged with dots—colon—down the sides and horizontal lines of periods top and bottom.

Within the frame thus formed is the inscription "G. R. I., Long Island—Postage Revenue," and the value of the stamp. The stamps also bear the name of the administrator in red ink or indelible pencil. Long Island is not the first British possession to issue such stamps.—The claimant for this distinction is Uganda, where twenty-one years ago the Rev. E. Millar, of the Church Missionary Society, issued typewritten stamps at Mengo.

## How We Write Single Letter

TO write a single letter of the alphabet it is roughly "estimated" requires from 200,000 to 300,000 distinct processes, all of which are controlled and directed by the mind. To make the letter "O," for instance, takes but a second, yet if all the mental processes involved had to be performed consciously, years would be consumed in the performance.

First, the making of the "O" is willed in the brain, setting in motion the activities of thousands of cells in the hearing areas, the seeing areas, the speech motor areas, and the muscular motor areas. Hundreds of nerve threads connecting these cells with various cells and nerve threads in the brain are set to work to organize the movement, while other nerve centers attend to the business of furnishing the requisite amount of blood.

As a result, the spinal nerve centers are activated, and finally the smaller nerves in the fingers direct the forming of the "O."

Of the world's production of copper it is estimated that 60 to 70 per cent is used in the electrical industry in normal times.

## BEWARE the POISONS That LURK in Innocent FLOWERS

MANY people fall into the habit of unconsciously biting off the petals of flowers, the stems and leaves of plants, etc., and chewing them. This is a dangerous practice, as analyses of the juices of the different plants have shown many of them to contain dangerous poisons.

Red poppies, the source of opium, will produce drowsiness if chewed, and poisons in the leaves of the autumn crocus cause vomiting. Flowers of the jessamine, white hyacinth and snowdrop are all poisonous; if a small leaf of the narcissus should be put into the mouth the results might be fatal, as it contains a dangerous poison.

People have lost their lives as a result of tasting the berries of the few

and it is a well-known fact that eating the kernels from peach or cherry pits is fraught with danger as they contain prussic acid. Everyone knows of the painful, disagreeable results that follow handling poison ivy, and lady's slipper sometimes poisons even as much as ivy does. Lohelias are poisonous and lilles of the valley, especially the most innocent of plants, should be handled with caution. The leaves and flowers of the oleander contain an irritating substance and often work harm when handled with sweaty hands. Some of the commonest and supposedly least harmful trees, flowers, etc., contain substances which are injurious when taken into the body or when allowed to come in contact with the skin.

(Courtesy, 1915, by the Cleveland Company.)

# Columbus-the Man



The Return of Columbus from his First Voyage—From an Old Print.



Bust of Columbus  
By BOZZARO.



The Death of Columbus—From an Old Print.



The Landing of Columbus at San Salvador—From a Spanish Painting.

Discovering America No Easy Task—How Columbus Won Out After Years of Perseverance—His Burial Place Still a Matter of Dispute.

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**C**OLUMBUS was born in an age of adventure on the sea, when bold and reckless navigators were exploring unknown seas in the hope of adding to their fame and fortune as well as extend the domains of their princes and kings.

Genoa is the accepted birthplace by biographers of Columbus, although they are still unable to agree upon the exact date of his birth, some putting it as March, 1446, and others a year later. He was the eldest son of Dominico Columbus, a wool comber, who was only moderately prosperous and the family were not considered even well-to-do.

Of the early life of Columbus little is known, but from his own writings one is given to understand that in his boyhood he was trained for the same vocation as his father. He was not satisfied with the trade and became interested in geographical studies and finally drifted into a life of maritime adventure.

#### Goes To Lisbon.

At some time between 1470 and 1473 Columbus left Genoa and went to Lisbon, Portugal, to reside. This land was far in advance of the other nations in maritime expeditions and achievements, and the Portuguese fleet frequently traveled to the West Coast of Africa, sailing through the tropical seas, which at that time was considered a remarkable feat. The younger brother of the discoverer had also come to Lisbon, where he established himself as a maker of maps and charts. Both men were interested in the navigation of the seas, and many hours were spent by them

in the little shop poring over the charts and speculating as to certain localities. Columbus soon acquired a very definite and positive belief in the sphericity of the earth, and he set about to obtain the means for equipping a fleet to prove his belief.

#### Seeks Aid In Spain.

His dear wife had died, he had no ties connecting him with Portugal, so taking with him his motherless boy, now nine years of age, he left his adopted country, but whether he went back to Genoa or Spain at that time is a matter of doubt, but it is probable that he went to Spain. His brother Bartholomew in the meantime went to England to lay the project before King Henry the Eighth. Thus we see Columbus begging his way from Court to Court vainly offering to kings and princes the gift of a world. His little son, Diego, was left with his deceased wife's sister in Palos, while the father journeyed to LaRahida, where he spent some time with the good friars. The Spanish army was gathering for the purpose of delivering the final and crushing blow to the Moors, and six years passed before Columbus obtained permission to start upon his perilous journey. In the meantime he made many friends, among them a lady belonging to a noble family, Dona Isabella, who became the mother of his second son, Fernando.

After several years waiting Columbus was about to leave Spain when Juan Perez, a friar, became his good angel. That priest was once the religious advisor and close friend of the queen and had great influence at Court. He went for some learned friends who held a conference at LaRahida with Columbus on the subject of the shape of the earth. Dr. Fernanndez supported his views, and a wealthy mariner and ship owner, Martin Alonzo Pinzon, promised his influence. The room in which this meeting was held is still shown to visitors, and there one may sit at the massive table around which gathered the great men who made the discovery of America possible. A few weeks later Columbus received a certain amount of money for the expenses of a journey to Grenada, where the Court was living at that time, a stipulated sum being set apart for him to purchase the proper raiment to appear at Court.

But again Columbus failed to interest the queen, due to the influence of her new confessor, and the great discoverer decided to abandon Spain forever. He returned to LaRahida, where he was overtaken by a messenger from the queen desiring him to return to Court.

There is a tradition that Queen Isabella pledged her jewels to finance the enterprise—a very pretty story, but untrue as the jewels were already pledged to aid in furnishing the sinews

of war for the siege of Granada. The

money used was from the revenues of Aragon, and was made good by the first gold brought by Columbus from America. The Queen, however, was the life of the enterprise, and when Columbus set sail she went to church to pray for his success.

The discoverer received his commission as an admiral on April 20th, 1492, but he did not set sail until several months later, for even after he had obtained the necessary commission it was difficult to find ships and even more difficult to secure men to man them for the majority of the seafaring men thought Columbus a monomaniac. Finally, however, the three ships were fitted out—the Santa Maria, commanded by Columbus himself, and the Pinta and Nina, by the Pinzon brothers. In all, one hundred and twenty souls set out on the perilous voyage to unknown lands.

#### The Voyage Of Discovery.

Much has been written of the journey across the sea, and of the courage of the commander when the crew threatened mutiny. Columbus was a deeply religious man; and during the long voyage he offered prayers each day for the success of the enterprise. The Pinzon brothers stood by the Admiral and helped calm the crew in the hours of dissension. All through the long and weary weeks of the journey Columbus never lost heart, and it was only by his absolute faith in his beliefs that he was able to convince his crew that land would finally be reached. It has been said that at one time there was a serious purpose of throwing the Admiral into the sea and declaring that he fell overboard in making an observation; at another, Columbus found himself compelled to promise that unless land was discovered within three days he would turn

about and sail for home. No mention, however, is made of these incidents in the diary written by the Admiral during the voyage, and it is probable that they may be set aside the tradition of Isabella's jewels. He does not mention the fact that the crew became fearful lest their food supply would be exhausted before land was reached.

Finally, on October 11th, Captain Pinzon standing on the bow of the Pinta shouted: "Land! Land! Senior, I claim my reward!" It is said that the Queen had offered a velvet coat as a prize to the first man who sighted land. Columbus dropped upon his knees and thanked God. He then ordered the ships to head toward the land, but when the morning dawned there was no land in sight. Pinzon had been deceived by sunset clouds. Later, on the twelfth, after having been thirty-three days out, Columbus and his men came upon a low island covered with trees. How the discoverer and his men landed and took possession of the island for the King and Queen is known to every school child. The theory of Columbus as to the shape of the earth had been vindicated. He ordered his men to hold a religious service and give thanks. The Indians came in droves and welcomed the Spaniards. Columbus called the land San Salvador (Saint Saviour) in remembrance of his "High Majesty who hath marvellously brought all these things to pass."

The relations between the Spaniards and the Indians were all that could be desired, but those who followed after the discoverer were not so humans, and the natives were ill treated by the newcomers, and finally became extinct. When Columbus touched Cuba, he declared it to be "the world's most beautiful island, where one could live forever." His religious fervor was shown at this point, too, for he at once held mass, and today this spot is marked by a chapel, where once a year prayers are said for the discoverer.

#### Return to Spain In Triumph.

The return to Spain was almost as exciting as the one of discovery, as the voyage was stormy and several times the little craft narrowly escaped being wrecked. The Nina came in first, and a few hours later the Santa Maria arrived in port with "the man of the hour" on board. This was closely followed by the Pinta, whose master, Captain Alonzo Pinzon, had hoped to outstrip Columbus on the return voyage and failed. Columbus was now the popular idol, and wherever he went he was followed by crowds eager to shake his hand. Nobles and courtiers flocked about him. Finally, a letter came from the King and Queen commanding him to appear at Court. There he was received with great pomp, the King and Queen being seated on a throne beneath a canopy of gold brocade. They listened to the story of his adventures, at the close of which he presented them with gold nuggets, barbaric ornaments and six Indians, whom he had brought from their native land.

Although the object of the greatest adulation Columbus maintained a commendable dignity and remained unspoiled by his success and devoted all of his spare time to his sons, one of whom, Fernando, became his biographer. His subsequent voyages and search for gold form an interesting part of history in which the character of Columbus stands out like a star in a dark sky.

The career of the great man in whose honor the United States has set apart a special day closed at Valladolid, Spain, on May 20th, 1506. "Into Thy hands, Oh Lord, I commend my spirit" were his last words, according to the story of his life written by his son Fernando. His death made little impression in Spain, it merely being noted in the chronicles of the day.

#### Last Resting Place.

The place of his burial has been the subject of much discussion. In the will of Columbus signed two days before his death he expressed a wish to have his remains rest in Santo Domingo. The body, however, rested in the Franciscan convent at Valladolid for several years and later at a convent at Seville. In 1539 it was removed to Santo Domingo, where his son Diego and his grandson Luis died. The three bodies were said to have been interred in the Cathedral. A beautiful monument was erected in the church near the tomb. During the French revolution the tumult into which Santo Domingo was thrown resulted in giving the French so much influence that by the Treaty of Basle, signed July 22, 1763, Spain ceded to France the western portion of the Island. The Spaniards decided that the remains of Columbus must not rest on French soil, and accordingly had the body removed to Cuba, where it remained until the Spanish-American War, and was then sent to Seville and buried in the Cathedral under a splendid monument.

## THE NEW GAME LAWS

Regulations for the Current Season—Various Kinds of Game and When They May Be Shot In Various States—The Treaty With Canada To Protect Migratory Birds.

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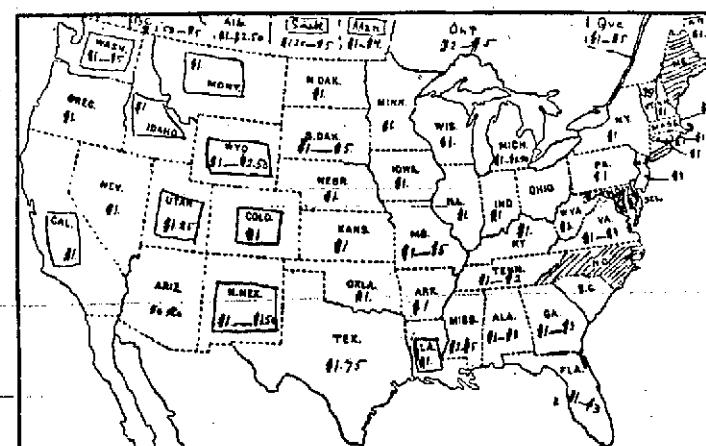
FIVE millions out of our hundred million inhabitants are hunters. Such is the estimate of the Department of Agriculture which, through its Bureau of Biological Survey, prepares the Game Laws of the United States each year. And this is the season when the hunter is walking abroad in the land.

It has been necessary to make the game laws more and more stringent by season; and this year a new and yet more stringent set of regulations has been provided for the protection of game. The fate of the buffalo and of other wild species which have been wholly exterminated is a warning that cannot be ignored.

#### Treaty With Canada.

The most important feature of the rules for this year's hunting season is the treaty drawn up between the United States and Great Britain and ratified on August 29 last for the protection of migratory birds in this country and in Canada. These birds breed largely in the Canadian provinces and winter within or to the south of the United States, journeying back and forth in autumn and spring across our territory.

The treaty provides protection to these birds in a set of articles—the substance of which has been incorporated in the new game regulations. "All game, wild swans, brant, wild ducks, snipe, plover, woodcock, rail, wild pigeons and all other game and insectivorous birds, which in their northern and southern migrations pass through or do not remain permanently the entire year within the borders of any State or territory, shall," according to the regulation, "hereafter be deemed to be within the custody and protection of the Government of the United States, and shall not be destroyed or taken contrary to regulations hereinafter provided thereto."



#### RESIDENT LICENSES.

States of the United States and Provinces of Canada, which require residents to obtain hunting licenses, and price of same. Several of the States exempt land owners; but some in the West (Indicated by lines enclosing name of State) require every hunter to obtain a license.

Migratory game birds include anatidae or waterfowl, cranes, rails, shore birds, pigeons and various others of their species specified by name; and among the migratory insectivorous birds mentioned are the bobolink, catbird, grosbeak, oriole, robin, swallow, thrush, whippoorwill, woodpecker, wren and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly upon insects.

#### Night Hunting Prohibited.

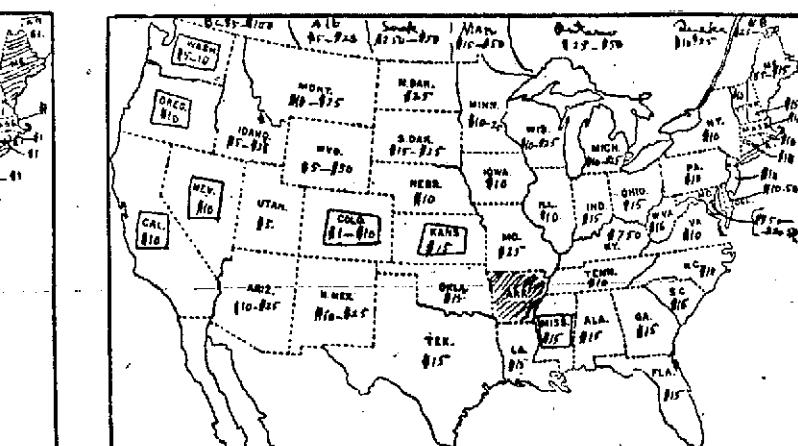
A daily closed season on all migratory game and insectivorous birds shall extend from sunset to sunrise—which means, of course, that they can not be legally hunted at night.

A closed season on migratory insectivorous birds shall continue throughout each year, except that the closed season on redstarts or ricebirds in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado, closed between December 21 and September 30, next following.

In Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado, closed between December 21 and September 30, next following.

In Rhode Island, Connecticut, Long Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Washington, Oregon, Utah and Nevada, closed between January 16 and September 30, next following.

A closed season shall continue until September 1, 1910, on the following migratory game birds: Band-tailed pigeons, little brown sandhill, whooping cranes, wood ducks, swans, cur-



#### NON-RESIDENT LICENSES.

States of United States and Provinces of Canada, which require non-residents to obtain hunting licenses with maximum and minimum costs of same. Name enclosed in a square indicates that State does not permit licensees to limited amount of game out of State.

Similar fashion in various States of the first zone.

#### Waterfowl In Second Zone.

The closed season on water-fowl, coots and gallinules in the second zone is as follows:

In Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, closed between February 1 and October 31, next following.

In Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California, closed between February 1 and October 14, next following.

In this second zone, too, there are closed seasons on rails, plover, yellowlegs and jacksnipe.

Duck shooting is permitted throughout the United States during the open season, with the exception of the wood duck in certain States. Daily bag limits range from ten in Maine and Oklahoma to fifty in Georgia.

#### Concerning Big Game.

There are but few important changes affecting big game. Deer hunting is permitted in thirty-three States, in about one-third of which the hunter is limited to one deer a season, and in most of the others to two. Sixteen States protect does at all seasons and allow only bucks to



One Of The Plover Family, a Shorebird.

and golden plover and yellowlegs and on jacksnipe are declared in

Nov. 15-Jan. 1; squirrel, July 1-Dec. 18; quail, Nov. 15-Jan. 2; grouse, Nov. 15-Dec. 20; wild turkey, Nov. 15, 1920; dove, Sept. 1-Oct. 16.

Ohio—Rabbit, Nov. 1-Jan. 2; squirrel, Sept. 16-Oct. 21; quail, grouse, introduced pheasant, dove, Nov. 15, 1911.

Indiana—Deer, no open season; rabbit, April 1-Jan. 10; squirrel, July 1-Nov. 1; grouse and grouse; Nov. 10-Dec. 21; prairie chicken, Oct. 15-Nov. 1.

Illinois—Deer, June 23, 1920; rabbit, Aug. 1-Feb. 1; squirrel, Aug. 1-Feb. 1; quail, Nov. 1-Dec. 20; grouse, July 1-Dec. 19, 1920; prairie chicken, Oct. 1-Dec. 16; introduced pheasant, June 23, 1920; dove, Aug. 15-Ept. 1.

Michigan—Deer, Nov. 10-Dec. 1; moose, no open season; rabbit, Oct. 1-Dec. 31; grouse, Oct. 1-Dec. 1; squirrel, quail, grouse, introduced pheasant, wild turkey, 1920.

Wisconsin—Deer, Nov. 11-Dec. 1; moose, no open season; rabbit, Oct. 10-Feb. 1; squirrel, Oct. 10-Dec. 20; grouse, Oct. 1-Dec. 1; prairie chicken, Sept. 1-Nov. 15; introduced pheasant, Oct. 1-Dec. 1; dove, no open season.

Iowa—Deer, no open season; squirrel, Sept. 1-Jan. 1; quail, grouse and wild turkey, Nov. 1-Dec. 15; prairie chicken, Sept. 1-Dec. 1; introduced pheasant, Oct. 1-Dec. 1.

Missouri—Deer, wild turkey, Nov. 1-Jan. 1; squirrel, June 1-Jan. 1; quail, Nov. 1-Dec. 1; grouse, prairie chicken, introduced pheasant, Oct. 1-Dec. 1; dove, Aug. 1-Nov. 1.

Maryland—Deer, June 1, 1920; rabbit, Sept. 1-Jan. 1; squirrel, grouse, introduced pheasant and wild turkey, Nov. 10-Dec. 25.

District of Columbia—Rabbit and squirrel, Nov. 1-Jan. 1; quail, Nov. 1-Dec. 15; grouse, Nov. 1-Dec. 20; prairie chicken, Sept. 1-Mar. 15; wild turkey, Nov. 1-Dec. 1.

Virginia—Deer, Sept. 1-Dec. 1; rabbit, Sept. 1-Jan. 1; squirrel, grouse and wild turkey, Nov. 1-Dec. 15; introduced pheasant, Oct. 1-Dec. 1.

North Carolina—Deer, squirrel, grouse, prairie chicken, quail, wild turkey and dove, Nov. 1-Jan. 1.

Georgia—Deer, Oct. 1-Dec. 1; squirrel, Aug. 1-Jan. 1; quail, wild turkey and dove, Nov. 20-Mar. 1.

Alabama—Deer, Nov. 1-Jan. 1; squirrel, Aug. 15-June 15; quail, Nov. 1-Dec. 1; grouse, quail, grouse, introduced pheasant and wild turkey, Oct. 1-Dec. 1.

Mississippi—Deer, June 1, 1920; squirrel, Oct. 1-Jan. 1; quail, Nov. 1-Dec. 15; grouse, Oct. 1-Jan. 1; introduced pheasant, Dec. 1-Jan. 1; dove, Sept. 1-Dec. 1.

Arkansas—Deer, Nov. 1-Jan. 1; squirrel, Sept. 1-Jan. 1; grouse, introduced pheasant and wild turkey, Dec. 1-Jan. 1; dove, Sept. 1-Dec. 1.

Louisiana—Deer, Nov. 1-Jan. 1; squirrel, Sept. 1-Jan. 1; grouse, introduced pheasant and wild turkey, Dec. 1-Jan. 1; dove, Sept. 1-Dec. 1.

Texas—Deer, Nov. 1-Jan. 1; squirrel, Sept. 1-Jan. 1; prairie chicken and introduced pheasant, Nov. 1-Feb. 1; wild turkey, Dec. 1-Jan. 1; dove, Sept. 1-Dec. 1.

Oklahoma—Deer, Nov. 1-Dec. 1; squirrel, Nov. 15-Jan. 1; wild turkey, Nov. 15-Jan. 1.

California—Deer, Oct. 1-Dec.

# A Page of Interest for Milady

## DON'T GROW OLD



### THE PRICE OF SUCCESS

EVERY one is at times confronted with some difficult piece of work. We wonder how we are going to master it, and then begin to envy the women of our acquaintance who are not called upon to do such things. Envy is always uncharitable; besides, envy has never yet helped any one over a rough place. So forget all about these "fortunate" women, and look at this hard work in a practical way. A cool head accomplishes wonders, and the woman who goes resolutely to work determined to master the hard task before her, not only acquires herself most creditably, but discovers that the hardest part was after all, comparatively easy.

A good motto to follow is, "Never put off until tomorrow what can be done today." Many of the no-accounts and failures can trace their present condition to this bad habit of "putting off until tomorrow." They did not want to be bothered with that business deal today. Tomorrow, they would look over figures and bear all facts in the case. What was the use of filling their brain with such matters now when life was sweet and sun brightly shining? Tomorrow—well, before that tomorrow arrived their competitors "got busy," and when they, the dreamers, awoke, they found themselves high and dry on the shores of failure.

Shrinking never made any work easier. We all find ourselves in a tight place now and then, and surely we must use our best efforts to get out of it. To put a hard problem behind us is the poorest policy we could pursue. The world takes off its hat to the man who bravely tackles a hard job, but merely shrugs its shoulders when the shirker appears.

If a hard piece of work confronts you, do not lose confidence in yourself. At least give yourself a fighting chance, and if you are determined to lie flat on the back with the arms stretched out at the sides and rest there for ten or fifteen minutes before eating dinner or supper,

### MILADY'S BEAUTY

## TRY TO BE OPTIMISTIC

UNSHINE and rain alternate one with the other during the spring months. Life itself is not unlike spring weather with its alternate joys and sorrows, one following close on the tracks of the other. And just as in spring a shower may occur, even on the bright day, so in life a sorrow may come even in the time of greatest happiness.

We do not allow a short shower to ruin an entire day for us. If the sun shines brightly most of the day, a momentary cloud burst does not affect our enjoyment of the bright weather.

We should learn in the same way to look only for the sunshine in life and to disregard the clouds as much as possible. To those of us who are inclined to make much of every little trouble, this philosophy of looking on the sunny side of life will come hard at first. As a matter of fact, the majority of us are too much given to exaggerating petty troubles. Instead of talking and thinking principally of the happy occurrences in our lives, we let the small mishaps blind our eyes to the big bits of fortune which come our way.

So, why should we allow the sunshine of the present to be overclouded by petty showers, which do not amount to anything? Only once in a while does a big storm occur which brings real disaster in its train. So, why spend the time in worry about the present and anxiety for the future?

There are so many of us who allow a little disturbance to worry us for a whole week and often longer. It is not as if worry would help to smooth out any trouble. Sorrows, anxiety, fear for the future are all mistakes and should be shut out of the mind as quickly as possible. They accomplish no good and only serve to undermine the vitality of the person who entertains them in his mind.

looks damp. Any fatty material on the surface of the skin will impede this evaporation and make the liquid collect in drops.

FOR bath purposes the flesh brush should take the place of flannel. Indeed, the vigorous use of the flesh brush or glove may be recommended as an effective substitute for a bath where the latter is not at hand, as the rough glove or brush cleanses the skin of small particles which are apt to cling to it from the clothing that is in daily contact with the body.

ONE of the most frequent questions asked the beauty specialist is: "How can I remove superfluous hair?" The only certain way is by electrolysis. She who decides to try this cure must reconcile herself to rather severe pain for the moment. The electric needle is inserted to the depth of the hair root and the patient has to endure the burning of the current for about half a minute.

### WEEK-END HOLIDAYS

#### BY MRS. McCUNE

HAT lubrication is to an engine, an automobile or a motorcycle, what vacation is to a woman and man. The week-end holiday, two weeks or so in summer, the various national and state holidays are as anointment with oil.

The "most unkindest" cut of nature is due to the strange observation that men take or have thrust upon them more vacations than women. This may in a manner explain the greater efficiency and more even tempered health of men.

Experiments made in laboratories of physiology establish that continuous work, unchanged by circumstances, surroundings, diet, scenery and atmosphere, tends to make a man's work in skill and in output run down like a clock.

Diagrams of work done by men and women exhibit lines running down hill in steepness directly in proportion to the absence of rest. The longer the intervals of rest between seasons of mental or physical effort, the greater is the quantity and the better is the quality of work done.

The output increases directly with the amount and variety of relaxation.

Plainly, the work of most women cannot be to this standard compare with that of her masculine competitor. She stands still as he succeeds in outstripping her in the number as well as the infinite variety of his recreations.

What is to be done? The answer, I take it, is for the mother, the wife, the sister and the sweetheart to plan deliberately to seize a definite minimum of hours each day, of days each week, and of weeks each summer, for vacations in the great outdoors.

A woman's vitality and health, no less than her supremacy in household economics, are voices in the wilderness, which demand that she do so.

Is she too poor? Her husband is not. Is she too preoccupied with many children and his meals? He manages to eat low and to a point and the throat and chin must sit with the throat and neck bare part of the day.

The necks of morning dresses should be cut low and to a point and the throat and chin must be sunned and air.

Indeed, if "the men of the house" will accept the facts that the meals prepared for them, the health of the children, the very economy of drugs, doctors, bandages and surgeons, rests in the end upon the vacations and outdoor relaxations of women, as well as upon their own earning power, they will assume a very positive attitude upon the subject.

HERE are some beauty rules prescribed by a famous specialist. "All who desire a clear skin must give the skin an air bath daily. This means to sit with the clothes off for an hour a day, with the sun playing upon the body. A warm sun parlor is one of the absolute requisites of this daily skin bath. Give your feet an air bath twice a day. Take off your shoes and stockings and sit with your feet bare, resting them upon an old-fashioned foot warmer or upon a bag of hot sand or upon a rubber hot-water bag. All who desire a nice throat and neck must sit with the throat and neck bare part of the day. The necks of morning dresses should be cut low and to a point and the neck like covering it with starched collars and stiff stocks." Loose clothing is a requisite of the skin bath. In Paris, where a woman simply must be lovely, they are taking a new kind of beauty treatment. Instead of dressing in ordinary everyday clothing, or even in the comfortable negligee, they wear some loose drapery, and thus they give the skin a chance.

## THE KITCHEN

### Chicken Salad.

One cooked fowl, two cups celery, four tablespoons oil, two tablespoons vinegar, mayonnaise dressing, lettuce, Hard boiled eggs and olives for decoration. Salt and pepper to taste. Cut the fowl into dice, removing skin and gristle. Mix it with celery, add salt, pepper, and marinate for an hour before using with oil and vinegar. Mix with the mayonnaise dressing and garnish with lettuce, hard boiled eggs and stoned olives or strips of red pepper.

### Meat Sandwiches With Peas.

Butter slices of white bread and put over half a lettuce leaf, then thin slices of cold boiled mutton. Mix together half a pint of peas that have been seasoned with salt, pepper and a little butter; then a spoonful of salad dressing, another leaf of lettuce, then another slice of buttered bread.

### Squash Stuffed With Corn.

Cut the kernels off from six ears of green corn, scraping out all the milk, but taking care to get none of the cob. Put into a saucepan two tablespoonsfuls of butter, a half cupful of hot water, salt and pepper to season. Cook a few moments, add one boned egg, and cook until thickened. Stuff the birds, lay in a baking pan, with a thin slice of bacon, blanketing each fat little breast, put a cupful of hot water in the pan, and roast, basting frequently. This makes a delectable dish, sweet and graceful and transparent like sleeves of the tulip, the deepish point

They also show that married life is weighted with a tassel. Nor was that the happiest when husband and wife all the final and clinching touch were nearest alike in age, nationality, in a long, narrow train of ivory religion, moral standards, temperament, health and physical strength, satin-embossed with a bold design of black velvet.

To one cup mashed potatoes add one egg yolk and beat well together, then

## ODDS & ENDS

O prevent noise round pads of leather, cut from old boots and nailed to the legs of kitchen chairs, prevent the grating noise upon a brick or tiled floor which is so distressing to the nerves of sensitive people.

OLES in the knees of stockings are usually good sized and after they have been washed it seems impossible, in many cases to darn them. They may be mended easily, however, if after the stocking is taken off, you wet the place where it is torn, then lay the stocking over some flat surface, where it will dry quickly, and pull the threads together with your fingers while it is still wet.

I N any well thought out scheme of dress the collar is of paramount importance. Last year it rose to unprecedented eminence, threatening even to hide the face of the wearer from the gaze of an admiring world. But there are limits even to women's submissiveness to the tyranny of fashion, and this year a compromise has been arrived at. While it points an upward way at the back and at either side, the collar remains open in front, the intervening space across the neck being frequently bridged by a couple of narrow bands of silk or velvet fastened by fancy studs. A novelty in neckwear is the stole-end collar. Made of tulle or ribbon, or chiffon, or lace, it fastens close and high round the throat and is provided with long, fluttering ends reaching to the waist or below it.

W HY do so many husbands run away? A statistician has been trying to answer the question. After investigating thousands of cases of desertions he finds that the husband's action can usually be ascribed to one of the following causes:

Ill health and peevishness of the wife.

Sloveness of the wife either in her own person or in her housekeeping methods, or both.

The wife's habit of nagging or gossiping.

Dislike for children on the wife's part.

This statistician found that the strongest incentive to reconciliation in cases of family discord is almost invariably the child. He also found that very few wives are deserted who are physically big and mentally cheerful.

Able to contribute to the family income either by outside labor or by frugality in home management.

Affectionate and home loving.

Sympathetic and considerate of their husbands.

The very interesting and valuable statistics which he collected prove that native American husbands are more prone to desert their wives than are the foreign born.

They also show that married life is weighted with a tassel. Nor was that

the happiest when husband and wife all the final and clinching touch were nearest alike in age, nationality, in a long, narrow train of ivory religion, moral standards, temperament, health and physical strength, satin-embossed with a bold design of black velvet.

# Commercial News

## RETAIL MARKETS

Fruits—**4c lb.**; **6 lbs. for 36c.**  
Bananas—**25c dozen.**  
Lemons—**35c dozen.**  
Cantaloupe—**3c; 5 for 25c.**  
Grapes—**2c; 10c dozen.**  
Oranges—**4c to 20c dozen.**  
Pear—**4c for 25c.**  
Vegetables—  
Beets—**4c bunch.**  
Bell Peppers—**1c lb., 1c.**  
Cabbage—**1c lb., 1c; 10c head.**  
Carrots—**4c lb.**  
Cucumbers—**3 for 20c.**  
Celeri—**1c bunch.**  
Onions—**4c lb.; \$2.00 cwt.**  
Sweet Potatoes—**4c lb.**  
Potatoes—**2c lb., 25c; \$2.00 cwt.**  
Summer Squash—**4c lb.**  
Tomatoes—**4c bunch.**  
Radishes—**1 bunch 6c.**  
String Beans—**4c lb.**  
Turnips—**4c bunch.**  
Kale—**4c lb.**  
Lima Beans—**3 lbs. 15c.**  
Wax beans—**2 lbs. 15c.**  
Milk—**4c.**

Egyptian corn—**\$1.50 cwt.** **\$13 ton.**  
Dried corn—**4c lb.**  
Whole barley—**10c ton.** **\$10 ton.**  
Rolled barley—**10c sack.** **\$10 ton.**  
Barley—**4.10 cwt.** **\$10 ton.**  
Indian corn—**12.00 cwt.** **\$18 ton.**  
Cattle—**10c ton.** **\$15 sack.** **\$21 ton.**  
Mutton—**10c ton.** **\$18 ton.**  
Oats—**4.50 cwt.** **\$18 ton.**  
Wheat—**22.50 cwt.** **\$18 ton.**  
Cracked wheat—**7.75 cwt.** **\$12 ton.**  
10 lbs. corn meal—**40c.**  
10 lbs. flour—**40c.**  
10 lbs. cake wheat flour—**45c.**  
10 lbs. cake wheat flour—**50c.**  
Sugar—**7.75 cwt.** **\$12 sack.**  
Butter, Eggs and Honey—  
Candy—**25c lb.**  
Eggs—**6c doz.**  
Creamery butter—**4c lb.** **6c roll.**  
Honey—**15c comb.**  
Strained honey—**80c qt.**  
Fruit—**18c lb.**  
Mutton—**12c to 15c lb.**  
Lamb—**12c to 15c lb.**  
Veal—**15c to 18c lb.**  
Pork—**18c to 22c lb.**  
Beef—**18c to 22c lb.**  
Chuck steak—**18c lb.**  
Sirloin steak—**18c lb.**  
Porterhouse steak—**18c lb.**  
Lard—**18c lb.**  
Lard in quantity—**18c lb.**  
Lard—**18c lb.**  
Beef—**10c to 12c lb.**  
Cows—**10c to 12c lb.**  
Hogs (live)—**12c to 15c lb.**  
Dressed—**10c to 12c lb.**  
Gallons—**Tank, 19½% gallon, 2c gal.**  
Per delivered—**1 gallon, 2.05.**  
Key—  
Almonds—**811 tons packed, \$12 ton.**  
Walnuts—**10c lb.**  
Pecans—**25c lb.**  
Pecans—**35c lb.**  
Pecans—**45c lb.**  
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## Business Opportunities

## AUTOMOBILES

## AUTOMOBILES

## FOR RENT-Houses

## FOR RENT-Rooms

## HELP WANTED-Male

## HELP WANTED-Female

FOR SALE—1916 Chevrolet standard, electric lights and electric self started, and daily little car, fast and good as can be had. Price, \$1,000.00. Cover to year lease, which is in itself a valuable asset; handsome fire-proof building; 100 car capacity to now in storage; easily managed; location excellent. For sale to those who are willing to move to Los Angeles. Write owner, P. O. Box 101, San Francisco.

THE LUMIN and pencil industry is sometimes uncertain but we have a money-making business that rarely fails. \$100 will give you stock and exclusive business to Fresno County. Box 1175, Republican.

FOR SALE—Automobiles, trucks, etc., and real estate. Address your money to us and we will furnish you with one of the best business propositions in Fresno County. Please, investigate Box 1212, Republican.

WE have the finest of timber for heating stoves, furnaces and power plants. Used extensively in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Representative here for few days. Large plants. Want to let go. Box 1212, Republican.

GRICKER store, fine business, restricted to certain sections. Will lease or trade. 1224 N. St., Fresno.

OWNER of other interests and wishes to sell mill equipment. Buying garage in Fresno, 10th and 11th Streets. Valley 1500. 5000 population. Price \$400,000. Rent, \$1000. Box 1000, Republican.

FOR SALE—Good paying business in lumber and wood. 1000 ft. lumber stacked in large store. Reasonable terms. Will take used auto for part payment. This is something good. Box 1160, Republican.

RESTAURANT for sale, doing a good business; give good reasons for selling. Address Box 1151, Republican.

FOR SALE—Bargain variety store; part cash. Turlock, Cal. Box 554.

GOOD paying restaurant in good location; terms \$1200 cash. A bargain for right party. For information address 2824 Thomas Ave.

FOR SALE—Most attractive, fully established private boarding house; complete and well equipped. Large dining room, separate kitchen, modern house, bath, all beds, speaking tubes, three baths, low rent. Will bear strict investigation. Address "Owner," 2707 California St., San Francisco.

PARTNER wanted with \$4000 cash for a real estate proposition. Box 1143, Republican.

SALOON, best paying bar in Fresno before or after election, option given. Call 1141 Jay St.

FOR SALE—Well furnished modern apartment house, one block from court house. Cash or terms. Phone 2588-J.

FOR RENT—Grocery store, good location, corner Merced and G Sts. Box 1219, Kern St., Phone 981.

FOR EXCHANGES—Five good dairy cows, per head, good horses or mules. Chas. Davis, Dos Palos.

HIGHLY esteemed and vehicles, wagon, auto, good route, for sale. Will sell as a whole or in part. Call aftersnoon, 755 J St., Fresno.

FOOL ROOM license for sale. cheap. 425 Kern St.

WANTED—Partner in good paying business. Must have \$200 to invest. Call 1128 Kern St.

ROOMING house, 56 rooms, rent only \$100 per month, clearing big money. Other business requires my attention. Part cash or clear property and terms for balance. 2111 Stone, 1143 Jay St.

HOTEL in Fresno. Net \$200 per month. Good location; well furnished. Room rates, \$10 and up. Paid water and gas. Rent to buy in town. Will take \$3,000 cash; balance half down. Terms, \$5,000. Call Hotel Royal, 10th and 10th.

FOR SALE—Machine shop fully equipped with up-to-date machinery for machine work and auto repairing; best small shop in valley doing big auto repair business. Box 970, Republican.

## FINANCIAL

MONEY to loan on improved farm lands; new Eastern Investors money at 7 per cent; no commission; no red tape. Quick action! Long terms loans repayable any time. Agricultural Credit Corporation of California, First National Bank Bldg., San Francisco.

MONEY loaned, small, large amounts; contracts, notes, mortgages bought. S. Thompson Co., 1149 J St.

FOR SALE—\$100,000 to 10 per cent, interest, on good country property. S. Thompson Co., 1149 J St.

WANT—loan of \$1,000, will pay 9 per cent for one year; country property. S. Thompson Co., 1149 J St.

MONEY to loan on first mortgage, 6% to 7%. Prompt service given by our Loan Dept., \$7,000,000 loaned in last 3 years. 315-21 Kinnar Street, Fresno.

MONEY TO LOAN—Good real estate security. Geo. B. Andrews, First National Bank Building, Fresno.

CASH for car contracts and mortgages. 726 Griffith-McKenzie building.

MONEY TO LOAN—Good city or county, will buy a few contracts. HUGHES-BELLES & REISS, 2110 Tulare St.

MONEY to loan on city property, and for business purposes. Phone 446-5748, FOSS, BURNS CO., 1222 Eye St.

\$40,000 TO LOAN in amounts to suit. G. A. GARRETT, Room 216, Eye St., Phone 2204.

BURAL CREDIT loans on farm property. Quick action. Wm. Louis, Room No. 22, Republican.

MONEY to loan on city property, and for business purposes. Phone 446-5748, FOSS, BURNS CO., 1222 Eye St.

\$100,000 TO LOAN on city or country, current rates, or installment plan. Quick action. KITTELSON-BEEDON CO., 202 Eye St.

MONEY to loan on improved county real estate. Wartow & Wartow, Farmers National Bldg., Fresno, Cal.

\$5,000 to loan on city property, and for business purposes. Phone 446-5748, FOSS, BURNS CO., 1222 Eye St.

\$40,000 TO LOAN in amounts to suit. G. A. GARRETT, Room 216, Eye St., Phone 2204.

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# GOVERNOR JOHNSON TO TOUR VALLEY THIS WEEK

To Speak in Ten Towns  
Enroute to Southern  
Part of State

Opens at Turlock and  
Will Close Saturday at  
Bakersfield

Governor Hiram W. Johnson will tour the San Joaquin valley this week in his campaign for reelection as United States senator. He will visit ten towns in the valley, starting at Turlock tomorrow and concluding at Bakersfield Saturday night. He will not speak in the city of Fresno at this time, but will probably make a trip here just before election.

The governor has been campaigning in the northern part of the state and has been royally received wherever he has gone. He is now en route to southern California, where he will make a town to town campaign for a week.

The itinerary for the San Joaquin valley follows:

Monday—8 a. m., Turlock, high school gymnasium.

Tuesday—11 a. m., Modesto, opera house; 8 p. m., Selma, Unger opera house.

Wednesday—2:30 p. m., Turlock, women's club house; 8 p. m., Hanford, opera house.

Thursday—8 p. m., Cudinga, Liberty theater.

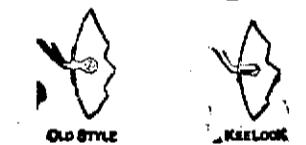
Friday—3:30 p. m., Lindsay, at Aphrodisias; 8 p. m., Porterville, Monte theater.

Saturday—3 p. m., Taft, C. & C. theater; 8 p. m., Bakersfield, Soriano theater.

## Y. M. C. A. BOYS TO FORM P. X. CLUB

For the discussion of social and economic questions under co-operative leadership, a club is to be organized by L. T. Lewis, secretary of boys' work at the Y. M. C. A. The organization will be started Thursday evening, when the boys interested will meet for supper at 6:15, in the Y. M. C. A. elation banquet hall. The club is intended to be mainly for high school boys, and will be under the leadership of R. C. Avery. An electric club is also to be formed for boys interested. The club will meet from 4 to 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon under the leadership of Charles Rutledge. A special room has been fitted up with apparatus and experiments will be carried on by the leader.

## Which Style is the Better-Looking?



You would choose the new KeeLock every time on appearance alone. Besides appearance, the elimination of screws makes the KeeLock safe. The lenses are cemented in for keeps. No strain at all, no danger of snapping. Just like having your glasses insured. Let us explain the new KeeLock mounting to you.

**J. M. Crawford & Son**  
OPTOMETRISTS  
GRIFFITH-McKENZIE BLDG.  
119 J Street  
"The Scientific Glass Shop"

Married a Month Ago;  
Announced the Fact  
to Friends Yesterday

## E. C. DUNN, PIONEER PHYSICIAN OF CITY, DIES

Was Member of Medical  
Profession of Fresno  
27 Years

Had Been Ill for Year;  
Is Survived by Wife  
and Mother

Dr. E. C. Dunn, for the past twenty-seven years a physician of Fresno, died at the Burnett sanatorium about 8 o'clock last night, following an illness extending over a period of more than a year. The announcement of the funeral arrangements will be made later by Stephen & Dean, who are in charge of the remains.

The passing of Dr. Dunn brings to an end one of the most useful lives of the members of the medical profession in this city. Until a year ago, he had maintained offices during his entire residence here, which began in 1889. He was widely known throughout the county as well as in all of the older residents of Fresno.

Dr. Eugene Clarence Dunn was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, August 2, 1851. His father, Rev. T. S. Dunn, was a pastor of the Methodist church and a prominent member of the Cincinnati conference. Owing to ill health the family moved to California in 1860, settling at San Jose. Here Eugene Dunn received his early schooling until he reached the high school. He then attended the Methodist Collegiate Institute at Napa and completed his studies at the University of the Pacific. Graduating with high honors here he entered the Medical College of the Pacific, later the Cooper Medical College, where he spent two years in the study of medicine. He then went east, where he was graduated from the University of the City of New York in March, 1881.

The headquarters of the Sequoia National Forest will be moved to Bakersfield on November 1. Rooms have been secured in the First National Bank building, about where the offices were formerly located. Bakersfield was selected as being most centrally located for the Forest users and general public having business in the lower end of the Sierras, from Kings River south. It is also convenient for the Owens Valley and Inyo people, who are very largely interested in the growing business inside the National Forest.

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He pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery and applied for probation. In the course of his inquiries Probation Officer Sessions learned that Weber was wanted in Tampa, Florida, for similar offenses, and that his general reputation was not such as to warrant his being placed on probation. He was sentenced to serve five years in state's prison.

The suit filed by Dr. Hopkins through George Cosgrave, his attorney, recites that the escrow agreement between Dr. Hopkins and the Fresno County Abstract Company was violated in that the company turned over the money on the forged mortgage. It is alleged that a written agreement provided that the money was not to have been given over until the title of the property was vested in Weber.

The Abstract company recorded the mortgage in the regular manner, and it was not until other deeds were recorded and delivered by Weber to them, that his clever imitation of the owner's signatures were detected.

## FIFTY FRIENDS SIGN FOR HAWSON IN 51ST

Club Is Formed to Boost  
His Candidacy; Many  
Meetings Scheduled

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Married a Month Ago;  
Announced the Fact  
to Friends Yesterday

Walter Smith had courage sufficient to "pop the question," he had courage sufficient to enter the bonds of matrimony with Miss Pearl Duff in Oakwood on September 18, but he did not have courage sufficient to announce the fact that such a step had been taken until yesterday. Smith and Miss Duff have kept the whole affair a secret for nearly a month, but yesterday the groom decided that it had to come out some time and that the present was as good a time as any.

Smith has been foreman of the Republican mailing room for the past eight years. Mrs. Smith has been a long distance operator in the local telephone office for some years. She is the daughter of Mrs. J. S. Duff of 931 street, who is just learning of her daughter's marriage.

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Summer Patrol Ends;  
Plan Winter Work

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In the higher timber belt snow is from one to two feet deep. Summer patrols, and long-haul men have been off and the District Rangers are moving to their winter headquarters to start work on the trails and fire lines at lower elevations to survey boundaries, prepare maps, and get the grazing herds in shape for the new season, commencing March 1.

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He is survived by his wife, who lives at the family home, 1707 J street; his mother, Mrs. T. S. Dunn, who lives near Fresno, and by a brother, the Hon. Clarence Dunn, of Sacramento.

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